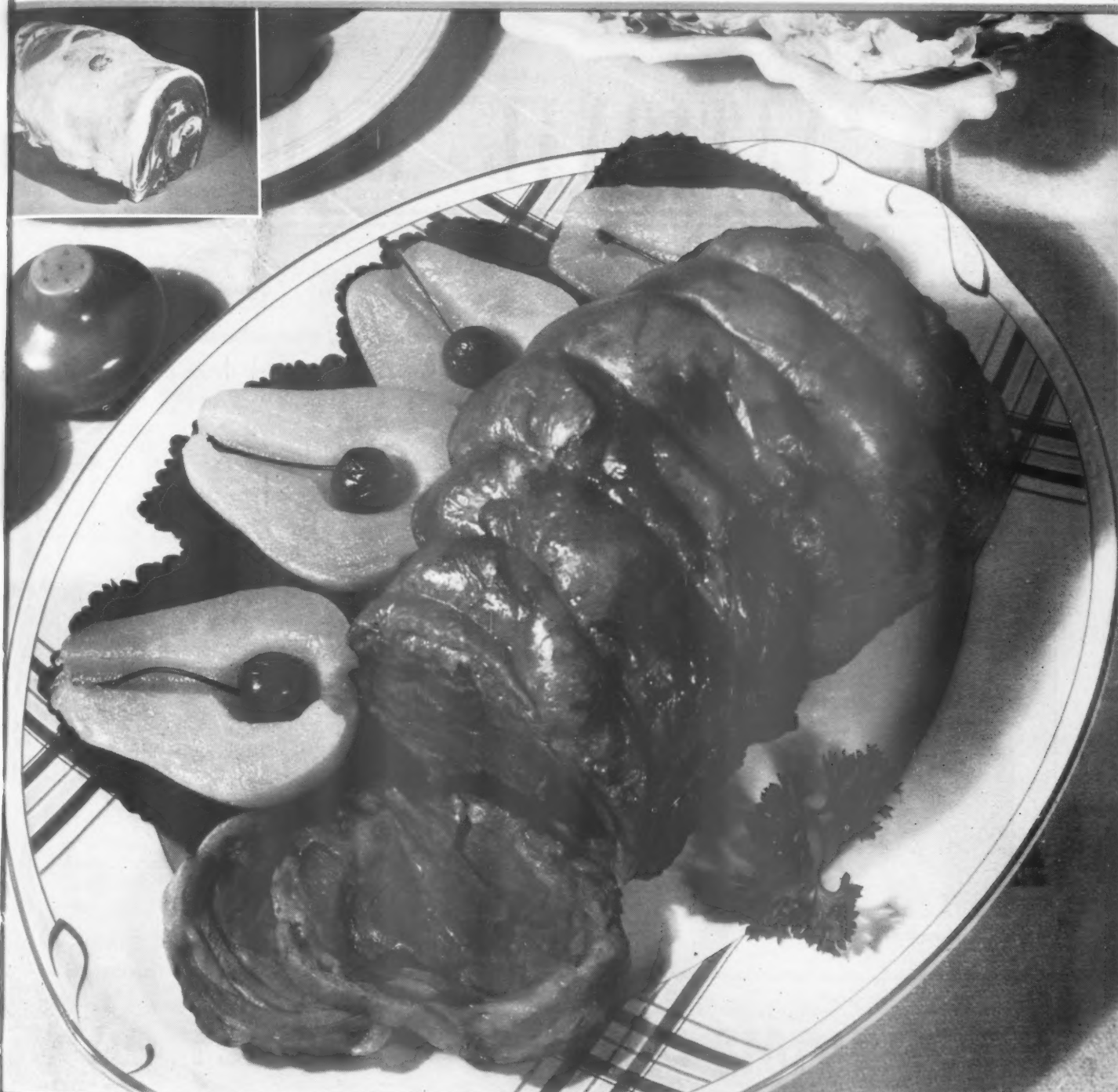


THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Volume XLI

JUNE, 1951

Number 6



LAMB DISH OF THE MONTH: SHOULDER ROAST OF LAMB, UNCOOKED (UPPER LEFT-HAND CORNER) AND READY TO SERVE WITH PEAR AND CHERRY GARNISH.

The Time - **August 20 and 21**

The Place - **Salt Lake Stock Yards,
North Salt Lake, Utah**

The Big Event—

36th NATIONAL RAM SALE

Monday, August 20:

**Columbias, Rambouillets, Panamas,
Corriedales, Targhees and Whiteface Crossbreds**

Tuesday, August 21:

**Suffolks, Hampshires and
Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds**

Under the Management of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
414 Pacific National Life Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

No. 3 of a series — **"WHAT IS THE VALUE OF A GOOD RAM?"**

by **W. G. KAMMLADE**

Associate Director of Extension
College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois



W. G. Kammlade

THE value of a ram depends upon the return obtainable from his products. Products of greatest value are those of greatest merit. The individuality of a ram is the best indication of the probable merits of the lambs he will produce. As individuality is a reflection of the kind of features his lambs are likely to possess, the chances that a poor ram will sire good

lambs are too great to risk. Because the value of a ram's products are relatively high there has never been a time when it was more profitable to have a good one.

Just as auto workers use certain dies, stamps, and patterns for the kind of product they want to make, so sheepmen should look upon the kind of rams they buy.

GOOD RAMS DON'T COST—THEY PAY!

Briefly Speaking...

Lamb

SOMEONE has questioned our use of June as the month in which to feature lamb. There may be a better time—we would not want to argue the point, for in our opinion it could be featured any month or every month in the year. In fact, that is just what the National Live Stock and Meat Board does. How it serves is revealed in the article "Telling the Story of Lamb to the Nation."

Won't you be sure and see that the proper deductions are made from your lamb sales to keep this work going?

Differential Subsidies and Purchase and Resale Programs

What proposals for differential subsidies and purchase and resale (at a loss) programs will mean to producers is explained concisely in the summary of the position of the National Wool Growers Association on the extension of the Defense Production Act as made by President W. H. Steiwer before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on May 25th and a similar committee of the House on May 26th. Other matters of vital interest to the sheepman are also covered in that statement.

The Washington Report

The latest information from Washington as given by Secretary Jones does not indicate that the atmosphere there has been clarified any. Secretary Jones expects to return to the Salt Lake office of the National Association around the middle of June. J. B. Wilson will take over the "watching" job at that time.

Scabies Meeting

The representatives of sheep organizations and live stock sanitary groups from 18 States and Washington, D.C.,—meeting in Salt Lake City on May 24th—proposed action that will "get the last mite" in a nationwide clean-up campaign on scab. Details are given in the report of that meeting.

South America's Sheep Industry

In South America most land owners do not actually know how many sheep they own; the lack of interest in husbandry on their part may "prove a prime hazard in the further development of flocks." On the other hand some sections have a "great potential in the commercial production of wool." These are among the interesting observations made by Donald Ramstetter in his report of a recent visit to that country.

Australian Ewes in the U.S.A.

The wool of Australian crossbred ewe lambs that reached this country last August and wintered in Colorado indicates Australian feed produces a more vigorous growth of fiber. Professor Eugene Bertone, who purchased these sheep for George Lindsay of Golden, Colorado, reports on the wintering of these sheep in this month's issue.

**The 14th Annual
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**COLORADO SHEEP RANCH
CHANGES HANDS**

Over a million dollars was reported paid by the Colorado-Utah Livestock Company for 20,000 acres of grazing land and 14,000 head of sheep in western Colorado the early part of May. In the transaction Colorado's "Sheep Queen," Mrs. Eva Fitzpatrick, widow of W. T. Fitzpatrick, disposed of all her remaining holdings in Colorado and Utah. The company to whom the sale was made is operated by R. H. Lindsay, the R. H. Lindsay Company, wool firm of Boston, and G. Aaron Hansen of Salt Lake City.

UNION PACIFIC FEATURES LAMB

Broiled lamb chops took top billing on dining car menus and advertising of the Union Pacific Railroad during May. For some months past the U.P. has selected one of its specially noted dishes for featuring as its "Meal of the Month" and then tied it in with its advertising program. A four-color treatment was given broiled lamb chops in the Union Pacific's advertisement in the May 4th issue of "United States News."

Steak, roast beef, trout, pork chops and crab have also received this special treatment with increased consumption results.

**PACIFIC WOOL GROWERS
ELECT OFFICERS**

On May 7th in Portland the Board of Directors of the Pacific Wool Growers elected the following officers: R. L. Clark of Portland, president; Gaylord Madison of Echo, Oregon and R. A. Ward of Portland, vice presidents; and C. E. Grelle of the Henry Ranch Company of Ridgefield, Washington, secretary-treasurer. In addition to the president and secretary, the Executive Committee will include Ronald Hogg of Salem, Stanley Christensen of McMinnville and G. A. Sandner of Scio, all of Oregon.

Pacific Wool Growers is entering its 30th year of operation, having been organized in the Willamette Valley in 1921.

The National Wool Grower



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NEW CO-DIRECTOR FOR AFTOSA COMMISSION

Appointment of Dr. LaRoy Noyes as co-director of the Joint Mexican-U. S. Commission for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease was announced on April 30th. Dr. Noyes succeeds General Harry H. Johnson who resigned on May 1st. He has been associate co-director of the program since July, 1948. Lic. Oscar Flores of Mexico continues as Director of the Commission.

DR. NORDBY RECOGNIZED

Dr. Julius E. Nordby, Director of the U. S. Range Sheep Experiment Station and Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory of the B.A.I. at Dubois, Idaho, received one of the USDA's superior service awards this year "for his leadership in developing and applying scientific principles of sheep breeding and genetics that have contributed directly to improvement of sheep and wool production in eleven far western States and Texas."

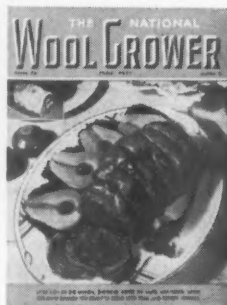
Ninety-six other employees of the Department were also honored in similar manner. Dr. Nordby was the only one whose recognition came through specific work with sheep.

FIRST PH.D. ON WOOL

The world's first Ph.D. degree in wool has been conferred by the University of Wyoming on a Canadian wool specialist—S. B. Slen of the Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge, Alberta. Subject of Mr. Slen's thesis was "Wool and Lamb Production as Affected by the Protein Level in the Ration of the Mature Ewe." Since the protein level has a bearing on wool as well as on lamb production, the thesis is a distinct contribution to a field hitherto lacking in information, Dr. Burns, head of the Wyoming Wool Department, points out.

THE COVER

Our regular feature, "Lamb Dish of the Month," makes cover position this month. We are indebted, of course, to the National Live Stock and Meat Board for it.



TEAMED-UP

for a
stronger
America!

Farmers and railroads are long-time "partners"—in one of the biggest and most vital jobs in America.

The farmer grows the food, the feed, and the fiber so basic to the strength of the nation. The railroads bring the farmer his supplies and equipment—and carry his products wherever they are needed.

And these days, when national rearmament is everybody's biggest job, this "partnership" takes on even greater importance. For, as America's "muscles" get bigger, its appetite for almost everything increases enormously.

American farmers are working to produce the crops that will be needed, come what may. And the American railroads are working with them and with all of industry to move the things the nation needs to keep it prosperous and to keep it strong.



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JUNE, 1951

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TELEPHONE NO. 3-4483

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103. Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

The Washington Report

May 31, 1951

A rumor has been going the rounds that the Office of Price Stabilization contemplated a 4 percent reduction in the ceilings on wool, but I have just contacted officials of that agency again and find there is definitely no indication of such action now. It looks as if the world market for duty-paid, landed, foreign wool is at, and in some instances above, the ceilings. Therefore, unless differential subsidies and purchase and resale at-a-loss programs are permitted in the extension of the Defense Production Act, ceilings may have to be raised to make it possible for the United States to purchase foreign wool.

EXTENSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

It appears at this moment, since time is running out, that Congress will not be able to change the Defense Production Act before June 30, so will probably simply extend the act 30, 60 or 90 days now. If such action is taken, it will mean that Congress will have time to know more clearly what the situation is before it puts the measure into final form.

With the intimation in this morning's paper that a new wage formula is being written, it seems to me that the present program has gone by the board and that we will soon be right back where we were in the last war under the OPA, where labor will not be controlled and agriculture will take the brunt of the regulations.

CONSIDERATION OF LAMB CEILINGS COMING

There is no doubt in my mind that the top OPS officials still intend to place specific dollar-and-cents price ceilings on lamb. They are in the throes of trying to get their veal order out and it looks as if that might happen about June 15th, at least that is the time now scheduled for it. From the information I gathered from the OPS today, they will start working on the lamb ceilings sometime after that date. It is also my understanding that they are going to call in all segments of the industry to participate in the preparation of the lamb ceiling order.

LAMB QUOTA

As you know, the slaughter quota set for lambs is 80 percent for the June period. This gives us grave concern. The only reason for it that I can see is to break the prices at the market by not permitting the processors to slaughter all of the lambs and thereby create a "glut." For when lambs are ready, they must be marketed. Establishment of a quota means loss of meat through shrinkage of the animal, increased shipping costs, and possible financial ruin to the individual who can't sell his lambs because of the quota. Such action is most difficult to understand in the face of the fact that increased production is one of the major factors necessary to curb inflation. The cattle and calf quota is also 80 percent; that for swine, 115.

CAPITAL GAINS AMENDMENT

We have hope that the House Ways and Means Committee will include the amendment providing for capital gains treatment of breeding animals in its tax bill. We are keeping our fingers crossed and working hard on the matter. The amendment simply provides for capital gains on breeding animals that have been "held for more than 12 months."

FUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF GRAZING LANDS

We are also concentrating efforts on the Senate Sub-committee handling the agricultural appropriations at this time in an attempt to secure the \$700,000 for cooperative range improvements on national forest grazing lands, which is covered by the special fee for range improvement.

One for the Book

HIGH LEVEL TRADE AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS

The Tariff Act of 1930 established a duty of \$3.00 per head on sheep and lambs imported into the United States. In 1943 a trade agreement was negotiated with Mexico reducing this duty from \$3.00 to \$1.50 per head—although this trade between Mexico and the U. S. was relatively unimportant. Effective December 30, 1950, the Mexican agreement was canceled by the U. S. because Mexico had not lived up to her agreement. Therefore, the duty on sheep and lambs went back up to that established by the Tariff Act of 1930—\$3.00.

Meantime, in the extension of the Trade Agreements Act in 1945, the President was granted authority to reduce by as much as 50 percent the duties in effect January 1, 1945. And at that time the duty on sheep and lambs was \$1.50 per head as a result of the Mexican agreement.

Now in the Torquay Agreement, negotiations with Canada reduced the duty on sheep and lambs 50 percent of the rate in effect January 1, 1945 (\$1.50) or from the \$3.00 duty re-established by the cancellation of the Mexican agreement to 75 cents per head.

The unusual and unique angle to this is that the State Department asserts Mexico, even though our agreement with her is canceled, is still a "most favored nation" and as soon as the sanitary embargo against her is lifted, she may export sheep and lambs into this country under a duty of 75 cents only.

CAN YOU TOP THIS?

—J.M.J.

I am also trying to have the Senate Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations accept a statement urging that the \$1,924,640 be appropriated and earmarked for the administration of grazing lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in accordance with the agreement reached between the Department of the Interior and the users of the public domain. As this measure passed the House, it cut the funds for the use of the B.L.M. and unless we can secure the above provision, it will mean that the funds for the grazing administration will stand part of the reduction.—J. M. Jones

Torquay Wool and Lamb Negotiations

THE duty on raw wool was not reduced in the Torquay conference, because the United States, Great Britain, New Zealand and South Africa failed to reach an agreement. Great Britain, it is reported, wanted to hold on to her Empire preferences. However, some sections of Schedule 11, which covers wool and manufactures of wool in the Tariff Act of 1930, were affected by the Torquay transactions. Duties on the hair of the alpaca, llama and vicuna were reduced 50 percent (from 18 to 19 cents in the grease and from 21 to 10½ cents scoured) in a treaty negotiated with Peru. Not produced in the U. S., vicuna is very expensive and used only in luxury products; alpaca and llama, not so costly as vicuna, are blended with wool in making coatings and outerwear fabrics. They compete to some extent with mohair.

Concessions granted by the United States to the Benelux countries (Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg, treated as a unit) include the following reductions:

From 17 to 16 cents a pound on carbonized noils;

From 14½ to 12½ cents a pound on garnetted wool wastes;

From 11½ to 10 cents a pound on wool thread and yarn wastes;

From 10½ to 9 cents on wool card or burr waste, not carbonized, and the same reduction on wool waste not especially provided for;

From 27½ cents a pound plus 12½ percent ad valorem to 27½ cents a pound plus 6½ cents ad valorem on tops of wool and other hair;

From 30 to 25 percent ad valorem on wool carpets, rugs and mats. A reduction was also made in the rates on hand-woven

blankets and carriage robes.

The United States cut the ad valorem rate from 20 to 15 percent on yarns of wool and other hair, including mohair. The specific duty was not changed.

TARIFF CUT ON SHEEP AND LAMBS

The duty on sheep and lambs was reduced to 75 cents per head in trade negotiations between the United States and Canada at the Torquay conference. While the duty before Torquay was \$3, the Trade Agreements Act, as amended in 1945, permitted the President to cut, by as much as 50 percent, rates in effect on January 1, 1945. The duty on sheep and lambs was \$1.50 at that time as the result of a reciprocal trade agreement with Mexico, effective in 1943. On December 30, 1950 the United States, for various reasons, terminated that treaty with Mexico, which returned the duty on sheep and lambs to \$3. The present cut is the final one that can be made under present law.

The duty on fresh, chilled or frozen meat not specially provided for* was reduced 50 percent at Torquay. That duty was 6 cents per pound but not less than 20 percent ad valorem. Now it is 3 cents a pound with a 10 percent minimum. This concession was granted Canada.

On beef and mutton tallow the tariff was reduced 50 percent; likewise on oil and fat.

Reductions were also made in duties on mixed feeds; oats, unhulled, ground; some vegetables; fruits, cream, cheese, and some grass, forage and garden seeds.

As a result of the Torquay conference, which extended from September 28, 1950 to April 21, 1951, the United States granted tariff concessions on agricultural products amounting to 3½ percent of the total agriculture imports into the United States in 1949 or \$102,000,000 out of a total \$2,900,000,000. In return the United States received concessions on 16 percent of the total United States agricultural exports in 1949 or about \$584,000,000 out of total exports valued at \$13,600,000,000.

While the trade agreements may be negotiated with one country, they become effective for all countries** who signed the Torquay Protocol before leaving England or who will sign it within six months. For the first group they go into effect on June 6th and for the latter, 30 days after ratification.

*Major beef, pork and lamb cuts are provided for.
**We also understand the "favored-nations" clause is applicable.

Teeth Put in Trade Agreements Act

UNLESS vetoed by the President, it looks as if the Trade Agreements Act will be extended for another two years, that is until June 30, 1953, but with many restrictions. Among them are:

1. The "peril-point" amendment, which provides that the President must give the Tariff Commission a list of the commodities on which he proposes to negotiate trade agreements; that the Tariff Commission must then report to the President the point below which it would be injurious to domestic industry to cut duties; that if the President does not follow the Commission's recommendations, he must submit his reasons to Congress.

2. The "escape-clause" amendment, which requires that a clause be included in all future agreements and inserted in all existing agreements as soon as practicable, providing for the ending or modifying of concessions where it is found that the commodities on which a duty reduction is granted are being imported in such increased quantities that injury is being done to domestic industry.

3. An amendment calling for the suspension or withdrawal as soon as practicable of any concessions granted to the Soviet Union or any of its satellites.

4. An amendment which "prevents any trade agreements from being applied in a manner inconsistent with Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act." That section provides that the President must place limitations on imports of commodities on which there are price support programs if the Tariff Commission finds that such programs are being made ineffective.

5. An amendment which restores the right of the domestic producer to appeal to a customs court "if he feels he is being injured by the incorrect classification of an imported article."

6. An amendment to prevent the importation of certain furs produced in the Soviet Union or in Communist China.

These amendments were agreed to by the conferees of the House and Senate on May 28th after the Senate had passed H.R. 1612 on May 23rd by a vote of 72 to 2. The Senate adopted the conference report on May 29th, but up to May 31st the House had taken no action on the report.

Nation-Wide Campaign Against Scabies

FROM 18 States and Washington, D. C. came sheepmen, State livestock sanitary and U.S.D.A. officials to Salt Lake City, Utah, on May 24th to plan a campaign to eradicate scab in the United States. This is the program they recommended:

1.

"It is proposed among the States represented at this meeting that where a State requirement is made for dipping of sheep, before movement between States, one dipping in benzene hexachloride or lindane, properly supervised by Federal authorities or State authorities approved by State of destination, be accepted.

2.

"We recommend to the B.A.I. that they adopt a very aggressive attitude in co-operation with the States to bring about eradication of sheep scabies from the United States.

3.

"Due to limited funds available for sheep scabies eradication for the use of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, it has become the grave concern of the States represented at this meeting that our representatives in the Congress be memorialized by the States concerned to provide adequate additional funds urgently needed in furthering sheep scabies eradication on the national level.

4.

"We recommend that whenever sheep scabies occurs in any State, it be reported immediately by the State or Federal official in charge, to the B.A.I. in Washington and it then disseminate such information to all States immediately.

5.

"We bring to the attention of the 48 States that sheep scabies now exists in some 18 or 20 States; that this situation is of direct concern to not only the States where sheep scab exists, but also endangers the sheep industry of the other States. We urge all the States to redouble their efforts and effect measures to eradicate sheep scab.

6.

"We recommend to chemical companies manufacturing B.H.C. and lindane that there is a broad need for development of B.H.C. and lindane in a finer state of division to facilitate better suspension with a possibility of more uniform sampling in the vat.

7.

"It should be the duty of those of us who are producers and those who represent the producers and feeders, and allied industries here today, to contact our congressional delegations, telling them as much as we can of the scabies threat, what it means, and requesting an additional appropriation of \$350,000 for the Bureau of Animal Industry for use in scabies eradication."

The report was unanimously adopted except that Secretary Brett Gray of the Colorado Wool Growers Association abstained from voting on Sections 3 and 7 because his association was committed to a program of government economy in spending, and action by his Executive Committee would be necessary on the point of asking Congress for additional funds.

The big achievement of the meeting is, of course, found in Section 1 of the report. While it is only a proposal, it seems reasonable to expect that at least the States represented at the meeting will agree to accept one dipping with BHC, since officials of the livestock sanitary boards or commissions and of wool growers' associations in those States concurred in the proposal. If the States can agree on this one general factor, it will simplify the program considerably. The recommendation, however, must not be taken to mean that the Bureau of Animal Industry has made any change in its regulations as will be shown later in this discussion. Also, it was understood that each State reserved the right to set up other details in its permit requirements.

To make Sections 3 and 7 effective, requires immediate action on the part of wool growers in every State that the

scabies situation may be presented to their respective Congressmen — both Senators and Representatives — and the necessary funds secured for the BAI for the coming fiscal year.

Essential, also, if scabies is to be eradicated, is Section 4—the immediate reporting of any outbreak of scab anywhere to the proper State or Federal official in charge. For it is quick action wherever scab occurs that will clean up the disease and prevent its spread.

Discussion in the meeting commenced at 9:30 a.m. when the group assembled in the President's Room of the Hotel Utah. John H. Breckenridge of Twin Falls, Idaho—a vice president of the National Wool Growers Association—presided in the absence of President W. H. Steiwer who had called the meeting but was unable to attend on account of the necessity of appearing before the House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees in connection with the extension of the Defense Production Act on May 25 and 26th.

The Federal Government's responsibility in the proposed clean-up campaign and the USDA's position on the use of BHC were the points around which most of the discussion centered. Through the presence of Dr. S. O. Fladness, Assistant Chief of the BAI, Washington, D. C., and Dr. H. E. Kemper of the Zoological Division of the BAI, whose headquarters are in Albuquerque, New Mexico, considerable light was thrown on both points.

"Eradication work within any State," Dr. Fladness stated, "is first considered, under the U. S. system of government, to be the function of the State. The BAI's responsibility is to the entire 48 States; the State's responsibility is to the State itself." When asked if the \$350,000 additional money would mean that the BAI would take active charge of the work in the U. S., Dr. Fladness said: "We are not in a position to take active charge anywhere; we can cooperate with the States. The additional funds, if provided, will mean that we can participate to the extent of a certain number of personnel in each of the State." As an example of such cooperation at present, scab eradication work in Louisiana was cited. The State has appropriated \$35,000 for the coming biennium and will start compulsory dipping on the first of June. The BAI will cooperate in this intensive campaign, concen-

ERROR IN DIP TEMPERATURE

Proof readers slipped up in connection with the article of Dr. H. E. Kemper on sheep scabies in the March issue of the National Wool Grower. The paragraph on "Old and New Treatments" page 19, reads, "Other dipping solutions from 95° to 150° F . . . are required for old-type treatments." The latter figure should be 105°. Dips heated above 105° are unsafe.

trating its work largely on the three or four parishes in the southwest part of the State which are now under Federal quarantine.

The BAI's position on dipping is an ironclad one, set up in Federal Regulation 309, which does not permit the BAI to recognize any dip not susceptible to a vat-side test. On the lime-sulphur and nicotine-sulphate solutions such tests are available now. Hence, they are the only solutions recognized by the BAI for official use on scabies-infested sheep or sheep that have been exposed to scabies moving in interstate shipments. Two or more dippings are required with these solutions as one immersion is not sufficient to kill the eggs. With BHC and lindane, which do the job with one dipping, no vat-side tests are available yet. They can only be tested in the laboratory at present. However, the BAI is willing to work with the States who elect to use BHC or lindane within their boundaries. The BAI has not undertaken supervision of BHC dipping of sheep moving interstate. It is our understanding, however, that when sheep are dipped at public stockyards, a BAI official will inspect the sheep and if he finds them free of scabies will sign a certificate to that effect and will make a notation on the back of the certificate that they have been dipped in BHC, with the name of the recognized official supervising the dipping.

It was undoubtedly Dr. Kemper's excellent report on BHC and lindane that led to their acceptance by the sheepmen and the State livestock officials at the meeting. As he covered the various dips in some detail in his article on scabies in the March, 1951, issue of the National Wool Grower, only a few of the high points are repeated here.

BHC is a wettable powder and not water soluble. Because of this the particles settle very quickly in the bottom of the vat and many of them are also believed removed on the sheep going through the vat, which weakens the dip. But when properly used only one BHC dipping is required because the chemical destroys the mites on the skin at the time of the dipping and also continues active long enough to kill any eggs that might hatch after the dipping. "So great is the potency of BHC," Dr. Kemper asserted, "that during experiments in testing the duration of its effectiveness, we almost lost the source of infection." The difference between BHC and lindane is one of strength. The active mite-killing element in BHC is known as the gamma isomer. In its wettable form

BHC contains from 10 to 25 percent of the gamma isomer. The product which contains 25 percent of the gamma isomer is called lindane. The BAI would like to use lindane but it is more expensive than BHC.

Dr. Kemper challenged the manufacturers to prepare BHC in a form that would offset some of its unfavorable features; make it somewhat colloidal without emulsifying it as an emulsified dip, in the opinion of the BAI, offers greater danger from toxicity because the addition of the oil makes it easier for the poison to penetrate the animal's skin. Byron Williamson of Dallas, Texas, said his firm, "Agricultural Specialties," was working diligently on these dips; that within 30 days they probably would have a vat-side test on BHC and lindane in emulsions but that they were farther away from vat-side tests on wettable solutions. Nathan B. Carson of Wm. Cooper & Nephews of Chicago also reported that his firm was working on some very promising solutions.

In his brief history of scabies in the United States, with particular reference to its former complete eradication in western flocks, Dr. Fladness pointed out that truck transportation and the auction sales at local and community points—"the bane of livestock sanitary officials"—presented an entirely different aspect to the eradication problem than in former years when whole bands could be treated on the range. Unfortunately, he said, it had not been possible to free the Middle West and South from scab. They had never been absolutely sure, except in South Dakota, that they had got the last mite. From the reports received by the BAI the list of States in which there had been recent incidences of scab seemed formidable, Dr. Fladness

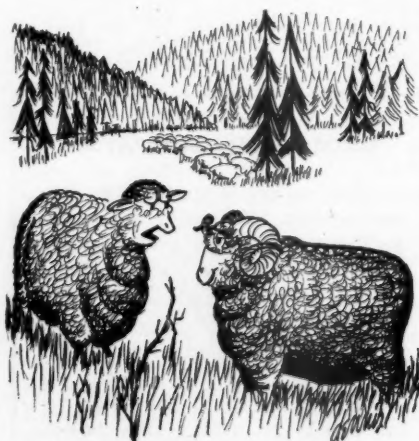
said, but actually the number of flocks infested did not sound too bad. During the period ending December 30, 1950, cases of scabies were disclosed in 20 States—in fact in all of the Middle West, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and, of course, in the South, including Louisiana and Texas. There was also one case in Colorado. In the previous period there had been one in Idaho and one in western South Dakota. But in all of the United States there were only 106 flocks or centers of infection, many of which reported only one case. The scattered location of the outbreaks makes the problem difficult. In the first quarter this year, Dr. Fladness said, cases had been reported from 17 States. While the count of the number of flocks was incomplete, the total number of sheep involved was 19,048, mostly in farm flocks.

"There is reason," he said, "for great concern at the present time. With the sheep population diminishing there now seems to be a very stimulated demand for sheep, so buyers naturally go to the areas where the sheep are and where they can buy them."

Dr. Fladness referred to the trouble in Louisiana where they had had scabies for a very long time. There are three, possibly four, parishes in Louisiana under Federal quarantine at present. While an attempt had been made in 1938 and 1939 to eradicate scabies from Louisiana they had failed to get the last mite, due to the brushy type of country and the difficulty of getting the sheep out and to the lack of funds after the war broke out.

Texas, he said, was now getting scabies out of Louisiana because apparently they are buying Louisiana sheep. Texas is a distributor of sheep and therein lies the danger. Unfortunately some sheep had gone out of Texas before it was known that scabies was there. "It is not easy to find scabies," he said. "Of foremost importance is to keep alert, to get hold of an official and have him make an investigation if any symptoms appear that indicate scabies. A blanket range inspection as was done in the early days is impossible now, as it would require too much money and too many men." Scabies must be found before anything can be done about it. This puts the responsibility largely on the flock owner. While there is no danger of reinfestation in areas where there has been no scabies for many years, there is danger in all areas because of the movement of sheep from areas where scabies is.

Representatives of each State at the meeting were asked by Chairman Brecken-



"MY NAME IS MARY—QUIT SAYING
"HEY, EWE!"

—The National Wool Grower

ridge to make a brief report. In most instances the sheep association representative asked one of the livestock sanitary officials to cover the situation in their State. After they had all been heard, President Joseph Russ, Jr., of the California Wool Growers Association suggested that the chair appoint a committee to work out the agreement between the States on the regulations to govern in interstate movement of sheep. H. J. Devereaux, (South Dakota), W. P. Wing (California), Penrose Metcalfe (Texas), Dr. F. L. Schneider (New Mexico), Dr. E. H. Wheeler, Louisiana), Dr. E. P. Anderson (Nebraska), Verlon Welch, secretary of the Lamb Feeders Association, and G. N. Winder (Colorado) were asked by the chair to serve as the committee.

That agreement had been reached during the noon recess between various States on the acceptance of BHC was apparent from the quickness with which Section 1 was framed and adopted. There was, in fact, no controversy over any of the features of the proposed program unless Colorado's withholding of its vote in connection with asking Congress for additional funds may be considered as such. Section 7 of the report was presented and adopted from the floor after the entire group had re-assembled.

General sentiment at the close of the meeting was that real progress had been made in starting the movement toward complete eradication of sheep scabies in the United States. Much of the success, of course, will depend on individual flock owners, their alertness in watching for outbreaks of the disease and reporting them, and attempting to secure the funds necessary to carry out the program.

Those present at the meeting were:

Dr. S. O. Fladness, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Harry E. Kemper, D.V.M., U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Zoological Division, Dept. of Agriculture, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Dr. J. S. Campbell, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mr. Joseph Russ, Jr., President, California Wool Growers Association, Ferndale, California.

Mr. J. K. Sexton, California Wool Growers Association, Willows, California.

Mr. W. P. Wing, Secretary, California Wool Growers Association, San Francisco, California.

Mr. S. P. Arbios, Stockton, California.

Dr. A. C. Rosenberger, California Division of Animal Industry, Stockton, California.

Dr. A. K. Carr, State Veterinarian, California Dept. of Agriculture, Sacramento, California.

FULBRIGHT AWARD WINNERS

John R. Winder, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Winder of Craig, Colorado, has won the Fulbright award which will enable him to have an expense-paid year of study abroad. He has chosen Australia to advance his knowledge of sheep and wool production and will spend the year 1951-52 in that country.

A similar award has also been granted John Arthur Esponda, assistant secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association. He, too, will spend the year in Australia.

Mr. G. N. Winder, Craig, Colorado.

Mr. Brett Gray, Secretary, Colorado Wool Growers Association, Denver, Colorado.

Mr. Verlon Welch, Secretary, National Lamb Feeders Association, Denver, Colorado.

Dr. M. N. Riemenschneider, State Veterinarian of Colorado, Denver, Colorado.

Mr. L. M. Pexton, President, Denver Union Stockyards and Ogden Union Stockyards, Union Stockyards, Denver, Colorado.

Mr. J. H. Breckenridge, Vice President, National Wool Growers Association, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Mr. David Little, President, Idaho Wool Growers Association, Emmett, Idaho.

Mr. A. H. Caine, Idaho State Sheep Commission, Boise, Idaho.

Dr. Scott B. Brown, Idaho Sheep Commission, Boise, Idaho.

Mr. Nathan B. Carson, Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Inc., Chicago, Illinois.

THANK YOU I

Your May issue is the best yet. Mr. Steiwer's page clearly indicates the current situation and need of the industry—"Casey" Jones' Washington report brings us up to date on what's going on there—Mr. Ackerman's article on the wool market is most inclusive and timely—the State Presidents' Forum gives us the thinking of the best sheepmen—the "Month's Quiz" answers an important technical question in a very convincing way—and in between these items are articles and news notes that interest all of us. Your paper is increasing in its actual value to all sheepmen. I congratulate you and all your helpers on the job you are doing.

Howard Vaughn

Mr. H. U. Garrett, Iowa Department of Agriculture, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dr. John Harris, Kansas State Livestock Sanitary Commission, Topeka, Kansas.

Dr. F. B. Wheeler, Louisiana Livestock Sanitary Board, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Dr. H. C. Gardiner, The Mt. Haggin Company, Anaconda, Montana.

J. W. Safford, D.V.M., Livestock Sanitary Board, Helena, Montana.

Dr. H. E. Curry, State Veterinarian, Missouri Department of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Mr. Norman Broderick, Paul Blood Livestock Company, Morrill, Nebraska.

Dr. E. P. Anderson, Nebraska Bureau of Animal Medicine, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Mr. Vernon Metcalf, Nevada State Sheep Commission and Nevada Wool Growers Association, Reno, Nevada.

Mr. Manuel B. Otero, President, New Mexico Sheep Sanitary Board, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Dr. F. L. Schneider, New Mexico Sheep Sanitary Board, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Mr. Phill Cohn, Oregon Wool Growers Association, Echo, Oregon.

Dr. R. R. Younce, State Veterinarian of Oregon, Salem, Oregon.

Jack L. Reeves, Union Pacific Railroad, Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Harry J. Devereaux, Secretary, Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, Rapid City, South Dakota.

Mr. Ernest L. Williams, Secretary, Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers Association, San Angelo, Texas.

Mr. Penrose B. Metcalfe, Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers Association, San Angelo, Texas.

Mr. Duval Davidson, Director, Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Byron Williamson, Ph.D., Agricultural Specialties Company, Dallas, Texas.

James A. Hooper, Secretary, Utah Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. Alden K. Barton, Utah Department of Agriculture, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. John I. Curtis, State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. F. H. Melvin, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. James L. Patterson, P.M.A., Livestock Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Ogden, Utah.

Mr. Don E. Kenney, General Manager, Salt Lake Union Stock Yards, North Salt Lake, Utah.

Mr. Roland O. Bills, O.U.R.D. Railroad Company, Ogden, Utah.

Mr. R. C. Albright, General Manager, Ogden Union Stockyards Company, Ogden, Utah.

Sam Reinhardt, Traffic Manager, Union Pacific Railroad Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. Day P. Espy, Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Rawlins, Wyoming.

Mr. L. G. "Buck" Harding, Chugwater, Wyoming.

Dr. W. I. Bowersox, Inspector in Charge, Bureau of Animal Industry, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Dr. G. H. Good, Wyoming Livestock and Sanitary Board, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Mr. Edwin E. Marsh, Assistant Secretary, National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Price Controls and Other Regulations

Meat Allocation Order

IN preparation for the time when it may be considered necessary to "regulate the flow of meat from the slaughterer to those persons who sell or serve meat to ultimate consumers or who use meat in the manufacture of food or pharmaceuticals," the Office of Price Stabilization issued Distribution Regulation 2 on April 30, 1951.

It sets up two initial steps preliminary to a detailed allocation program (rationing?). First, it prescribes the manner in which the sellers of meat at wholesale must keep records of their deliveries. Second, it requires uniform grading of carcasses and wholesale cuts of beef, veal, calf, lamb, yearling mutton and mutton, according to the standard grading system of the USDA. As the order became effective May 7th, such compulsory grading is now going on and the USDA is extending its grading service to meet this requirement. The cost of grading, \$3.60 per hour, is borne by the slaughterers.

June Slaughter Quotas

SLAUGHTER quotas on livestock for June have been established by the Office of Price Stabilization in the following percentages:

Cattle	80 percent
Calves	80 percent
Sheep and Lambs....	80 percent
Swine	115 percent

The percentages are applied to the slaughterer's volume of slaughter in the same period in 1950.

The California Wool Growers Association has wired the Office of Price Stabilization its concern that the 80 percent quota for lambs may cause gluts and "prevent killable sheep and lambs from being slaughtered and distributed evenly over the U.S.A." and has urged that the lamb quota for California be increased for June, July and August to take care of the orderly marketing of its North Coast lamb crop, which is not usually of sufficient finish to ship east alive.

Compromise on Cattle Ceilings Rumored

REPRESENTATIVE Harold Cooley, Chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, is reported as having asked Michael V. DiSalle, head of the OPS, to revoke that part of the beef ceiling price order calling for further rollbacks in live

cattle prices on August 1st and October 1st, 4½ percent in each instance. The 10 percent rollback on June 4th would remain in effect.

Cattlemen were criticized quite severely by members of Congress and of the press following a May 7th dinner in Washington, D. C., sponsored by various livestock and farm groups. Reason for the criticism was that they did not have statistics available to show how the industry was being or would be hurt by price controls. Since that time it is stated the cattle industry has furnished so many facts and figures to prove their point that congressional committees considering controls have had difficulty in handling them.

Representatives of the cattle industry told President Truman their side of the ceiling price regulation on June 6th. It was later reported that the President was leaving the matter entirely in the hands of Mr. DiSalle.

An interesting recent development in the cattle ceiling controversy is the stand taken by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming. One of the administration's strong men, he testified before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee that, while price controls were necessary in some instances, they would not work in the case of meat and that commodity should be exempt from price controls.

Wage Ceilings For Agriculture

GENERAL Wage Regulation 11 adapts the existing wage regulation program to agricultural labor. It is based on a panel report made by three experts appointed by the Wage Stabilization Board to study the problem.

Since so much agricultural employment is seasonal and the January 1950 base used for other employment would be impractical for use in fixing agricultural wages, a flexible basis has been adopted. This base rate is the amount of "wages, salaries and other compensation paid per hour, month, piece or other unit by an employer to agricultural labor for the same work in the corresponding season or other time period, in 1950."

This base rate may be increased without approval of the Wage Stabilization Board, regional Wage Stabilization Board or their agents, up to certain points.

Where an employer of agricultural labor has no base rate for a particular type of work, he must not pay wages, salaries, etc., in excess of the current compensation for the same or comparable work in the area.

Agricultural labor is defined as labor employed in farming in all its branches, including the raising of livestock.

This order was adopted by unanimous vote of the Wage Stabilization Board on May 17, 1951.

Wool Futures Ceilings Reduced

CEILINGS on wool futures were cut from \$3.53½ to \$3.22 and on wool top futures from \$4.26½ to \$3.89½ by amendment No. 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 20. The order issued by M. V. DiSalle, Director of Price Stabilization on May 22nd became effective May 28, 1951.

Reductions were made, according to the Statement of Considerations, to bring these ceiling prices into line with those on commercial wool and wool tops, (CPR 35, May 9, 1951), which reflect the drop of 20 percent in world wool prices since the original CPR 20 on wool futures and wool top futures was issued April 6, 1951.

Revision on Wool Manufacturers' Prices

A revision of Ceiling Price Regulation 18 — Manufacturers' Prices for Wool Yarns and Fabrics — was issued at the same time as CPR 35 and became effective the same date, May 9th.

It permits the manufacturer to adjust his base period price upward to include the difference between the base period cost of wool, tops, and noils to him, and the price of wool specified in the ceilings established by CPR 35 for wool and related fibers.

Some Details on CPR 35

SINCE Ceiling Price Regulation 35 — ceiling prices for wool and related fibers — was issued May 7, 1951, we were only able to give you the ceilings on some of the representative grades of wool in the May number. To provide a more adequate picture, the following text of the Statement of Considerations which precedes the

order is set up here along with paragraphs covering greasy, shorn and pulled wools.

Paragraphs (a) and (b) of Section 2, which relates to greasy, shorn and pulled wool, are as follows:

Sec. 2. *Ceiling prices for sales of wool—*
(a) *Greasy shorn and greasy pulled wool.* Your ceiling price for greasy shorn and greasy pulled wool, regardless of country of origin, is the price listed in Schedule A of this section. This is the price for delivery ex-dock port of entry or at the seller's warehouse: It includes all commissions, duties and other charges. If the wool is of foreign origin, the grease price per pound shall be computed on the basis of American yield. If the wool is of inferior quality, apply the differentials in accordance with the instructions in paragraph (b) of this section.

Schedule A—Greasy Shorn and Greasy Pulled Wools

Grade and length	Clean basis price per pound
Apparel wool:	
70s warp	\$3.65
70s average	3.46
70s French	3.39
70s and above, 1½" and under.....	3.35
64s warp	3.46
64s average	3.35
64s French	3.33
64s short, 1½" and under.....	3.23
62s warp	3.39
62s average.....	3.32
60s warp	3.35
60s average	3.29
60s 1½" and under	3.03
58s warp	3.23
58s average	3.16
58s 2" and under.....	2.91
56s warp	3.03
56s knitting	3.00
56s 2" and under	2.80
50s warp	2.94
50s knitting	2.91
50s 2" and under	2.64
46s average	2.61
46s and below 2" and under.....	2.42
Britch	2.36
44s average	2.19
44s 2d	
40s average	2.10
40s 2d	
36/40 average.....	
36/40 2d	

(b) *Inferior shorn and pulled apparel wools.* For sales of inferior shorn and pulled apparel wools you shall apply the following discounts to the prices listed in Schedule A of this section, wherever applicable:

(1) Slightly stained wools.....	Deduct 2 percent.
(2) Yellow or heavily stained wools.....	Deduct 5 percent.
(3) Seedy or burry wools which in accordance with established trade practice do not require carbonizing.	After adjustment for color, where necessary, in accordance with (1) and (2), above, deduct 3 percent.
(4) Seedy or burry wools which in accordance with established trade practice require carbonizing.	After adjustment for color, where necessary, in accordance with (1) and (2), above, deduct 10 percent: <i>Provided</i> , That where such wools are sold in a carbonized state, the actual carbonizing charges plus an allowance for actual shrinkage may be added to the ceiling price so long as such charges and shrinkage allowance are separately set forth in the invoice or similar document delivered to the purchaser.
(5) Black or grey wools.....	Deduct 20 percent.
(6) Dead wools	Deduct 25 percent.
(7) Karakul wools	Deduct 40 percent.
(8) Wools tied with sisal or loose-spun jute twine	Deduct 10 percent.
(9) Improved Navajo wool	Deduct 5 percent.
(10) Unimproved Navajo wool	Deduct 10 percent.
(1) Pulled shank wool	Deduct 33 percent.

Statement of Considerations by OPS on Wool Ceiling Prices

THE world-wide demand since 1945 for wool fibers of all qualities has created a situation in which consumption has exceeded current production at an annual rate of over 300 million clean pounds a year. During the period between the end of World War II and June 1950, the sharp price increases which would normally have resulted from such a situation, had been moderated by the existence of large stocks of wool accumulated during the Second World War, amounting in 1945 to 2.3 billion clean pounds. By the summer of 1950 however, these stocks were virtually exhausted, while world requirements had increased, due to the upward revision of military needs occasioned by the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Although world production of wool has increased slightly since the end of the World War II, this increase has lagged far behind the surge of civilian and military demands. Furthermore, wool production in the United States has decreased 45 percent below the pre-World War II levels, and as a consequence about 70 percent of United States wool requirements must be imported.

When, in June 1950, the moderating influence of large supply stocks vanished, due to the depletion of these stocks, the disproportionate relationship between supply and demand led to a spiraling of world

wool prices. The prices reached in the first week of April, 1951 were 210 percent of those prevailing in June 1950. American wool dealers, however, were required by the General Ceiling Price Regulation to charge prices no higher than the highest at which they had made deliveries between December 19, 1950 and January 25, 1951. The ceilings thus fixed not only varied from dealer to dealer but also represented, in many cases, a price distortion between different grades and types of wool resulting from the differing circumstances surrounding each delivery. Moreover, due to abnormally low United States wool production, the 1950 domestic clip had been virtually all sold and delivered to top-makers or mills by November or early December of that year. Except for insignificant amounts, shearing of the 1951 clip did not begin until the latter part of February. As a consequence, most dealers made no deliveries of domestic wool during the base period fixed by the General Ceiling Price Regulation, and because they were unable to compute ceiling prices under other methods prescribed in that regulation, they did not establish ceiling prices on many, if not all, of the grades and lengths of domestic wool. Dealers had begun contracting for the 1951 do-

(Continued on page 43)

Forest Service Regulation on Local Advisory Boards

REGULATION G-10 covering the establishment of local livestock advisory boards, as required under the Granger-Thye Act of April 24, 1950, was issued by Lyle F. Watts, chief of the Forest Service, USDA, on April 17, 1951.

In order to set up a local advisory board a petition from the majority of the grazing permittees of any national forest or administrative sub-division of it, should be filed with the forest supervisor. The petition must set forth the area for which the board is desired; number of members (not less than three nor more than 12) which the petitioners desire to have on the board; and may express opinions as to how board members should be elected (whether they should be elected from zones within the national forest or from the forest as a whole and whether they should be elected from and by the different kinds of grazing permittees) and the manner in which the election should be held.

After the forest supervisor receives the petition, he examines it to see if the majority of the permittees have signed it and if the signatures are valid. He must also ascertain if the area covered by the petition, if it is not an entire national forest, constitutes a practical unit for administration. If he reaches a favorable conclusion in regard to the petition, he then determines the size of the board and how its members should be elected. His determinations are then given to the grazing permittees in the area for which the board is desired. An election of the board must be called within 60 days after petition is received by the Forest Service. If nominations are made in advance, they must be announced at least ten days prior to the election.

In addition to the regularly elected members of the local advisory board, the State Game Commission or similar body may appoint a wildlife representative to the board but he will have no voting power. Members elected to the first board will be divided into three groups by the forest supervisor; one to hold office for one year, one for two years and one for three years. The members for each group will be determined by lot. After the election of the first board, members will serve for three years or until their successors are appointed.

Local advisory board members will receive no compensation for services or expenses from the Federal Government.

The board must meet annually and at such other times as its members may determine or upon call of the chairman of the board. Any board member may be removed for failure to perform his duties when two-thirds of the grazing permittees sign a petition requesting it. Also, any board may be dissolved by a two-thirds majority vote of the grazing permittees in the area it represents.

Duties of the Advisory Board

In its interpretation of Regulation 10, the Forest Service defines the duties of the advisory board as follows:

"The advisory board may consider and make recommendations to the forest supervisor on any matters affecting the administration of the grazing in the area represented by the board, including the following:

"(1) The issuance of regulations or instructions relating to the use of national forest lands.

"(2) Seasons of use.

"(3) Grazing capacities of the ranges.

Use of Boards

"It will be the policy to make the fullest possible use of boards constituted and elected or recognized under the Act. Working through these boards, every effort will be made to give grazing permittees a clear understanding of policies and procedures and to obtain the benefits of their advice in the formulation and application of grazing policies and programs."

Action on Recommendation of Local Advisory Boards

"Forest officers will give full and careful consideration to all recommendations from the advisory board, whether they originate from the board or result from matters referred to the board for their advice, especially any matters pertaining to (a) the modification of the terms, or the denial of a renewal of, or a reduction in, a grazing permit, or (b) the establishment or modification of an individual or community allotment, and (c) establishment of commensurability standards and upper and lower limits, (d) results of any range inventories, administrative studies, or research which have a bearing on the management and administration of the range,

(e) construction and maintenance of range improvements, including range revegetation, and (f) policies and programs relating to other uses of the national forests as they may affect livestock grazing. It is, however, the responsibility of administrative officers to determine in each instance whether the recommendations are in keeping with the law, regulations, Service-wide policy, and good of the forest and other interests. This responsibility cannot be passed on to others. The Forest Service must retain final administrative authority.

"If the recommendations of the advisory board are acceptable, the board will be so advised in writing. When it is necessary to disapprove the recommendations of an advisory board, a complete written statement of the reasons for disapproval will be furnished the board. These recommendations, modified or revised, may be resubmitted after the board has had an opportunity to review the reasons for disapproval of their original recommendations.

Reference of Cases to Local Advisory Boards

"Any permittee who is dissatisfied with the forest supervisor's decision may request to have his case heard by the appropriate advisory board. Such request should be submitted to the forest supervisor. Upon receipt of such request the forest supervisor will contact the chairman of the board, who will notify the forest supervisor as to the board's decision. If the board decides to hear the case the chairman will confer with the forest supervisor and then notify all interested parties as to time and place of hearing. After the board has completed a hearing of any case it will consider the evidence and submit a written statement of its recommendations. In the event the forest supervisor dissents from the board's recommendations, he will furnish the board with a written statement of his reasons for such action."

The law itself requires that the local advisory board must be notified 30 days in advance of the issuance of a regulation affecting permittees to give the board an opportunity to present its views on the proposal to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Not Even Standing Room At Meat Board Cooking School

"SOUTH Pacific" had nothing on "The Magic Meal" Cooking School in Salt Lake City from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. May 15, 16, 17 and 18. Crowds of women gathered at the Uptown Theatre, where the National Live Stock and Meat Board in conjunction with the Salt Lake Tribune-Telegram put the school on, at 8 a.m. to be sure of getting in; there were many who stood up during the entire session and many who were turned away when the fire safety limit had been reached.

While the newspapers sponsoring the school, under the supervision of John Carver, gave excellent publicity to the event as well as securing unusual prizes such as three days at the Hotel Last Frontier, Las Vegas, Nevada; an Admiral refrigerator, a Kelvinator automatic electric range, a Sylvania television set, a Westinghouse automatic clothes dryer, a Royal vacuum cleaner and an Elgin watch, there was deep-seated interest in the cooking school itself. Women, as one enthusiast with whom we talked expressed it, need to know now, more than ever before, how to cook meat to the best advantage and especially how to prepare the less expensive cuts. And the way Miss Lucille Harris, hard-to-beat demonstrator, and her assistant, Miss Rossie Ann Gibson, glamorized a pound of ground round on a plank, at the one session we saw from backstage, should have been the answer to many a housewife's prayer for a new way to serve that meat.

"Then, too," said our chance acquaintance, "it is so necessary that vegetables and meat be served attractively." And, of course, Meat Board demonstrators always do that. The "Parade of Foods"—the display of the cooked dishes to the audience at the end of the session by means of a mirrored table—certainly activates the taste buds in no small degree.

In addition to making food look good, the Meat Board demonstrators always suggest many ways to cut the meat bills, (in other words, get more for the dollars you are spending)—an important one being the reduction of shrinkage by slow cooking. The day we were there Miss Harris showed how a lamb roast could be cooked slowly, without searing, yet be nicely browned and have enough caramelized drippings to supply a nice gravy.

In our opinion, the "Magic Meal" Cooking School was one of the best Salt Lake has ever had, and that is saying con-

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

CONVENTIONS AND MEETINGS

- July 10: Arizona Wool Growers Association, Flagstaff, Arizona.
- August 22-23: Executive Committee, National Wool Growers Association, and Council of Directors, American Wool Council, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- October 22-23: Colorado Wool Growers Association, Denver, Colo.
- October 31-November 1: California Wool Growers Association, San Francisco, California.
- November 5-6: Washington Wool Growers Association, Yakima, Washington.
- November 5-7: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, El Paso, Texas.
- November 8-10: Idaho Wool Growers Association, Boise, Idaho.
- November 15-17: Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Worland, Wyoming.
- November 19-20: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.
- December 3: Oregon Wool Growers Association, Portland, Oregon.
- December 4-7: National Wool Growers Association, Portland, Oregon.
- January 7-9, 1952: American National Cattlemen's Association, Ft. Worth, Texas.

SHOWS AND SALES

- June 11: Warrick & Rock Suffolk Stud Ram & Ewe Sale, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
- July 9-11: Registered Rambouillet Ram Show & Sale, San Angelo, Texas.

siderable as they have all reached a high point of excellence.

BUREAU'S EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR TOURS THE WEST

Professor Edna Brandau, the Wool Bureau's Director of Education, visited in Salt Lake City on May 24th and 25th. This was one of her stops in a 10,000-mile survey of western schools and colleges to gather suggestions on how the Bureau can best serve members of the teaching fraternity. At that time Professor Brandau had conferred with various levels of the teaching profession in Texas, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana and from Salt Lake she went to Wyoming and Colorado.

- July 23: Northern Colorado Hampshire Breeders Sale, Greeley, Colorado.
- July 24: All American Corriedale Show and Sale, Greeley, Colorado.
- August 1: Idaho Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.
- August 13: Beau Geste Farms Suffolk & Hampshire Ram & Ewe Sale, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
- August 17: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton, Oregon.
- August 20-21: National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- August 25: Sanpete Ram Sale, Ephraim, Utah.
- September 10: Southern Oregon Ram Sale, Lakeview, Oregon.
- September 18-19: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.
- September 22: Idaho Range Ram Sale, Pocatello, Idaho.
- September 22: Columbia & Suffolk Sheep Sale, Milan, Mo.
- September 27: U. S. Sheep Experiment Station Sale, Dubois, Idaho.
- October 4: Utah State Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.
- October 6-13: Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon.
- October 24: Colorado Ram Sale, Denver, Colorado.
- October 26-November 4: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, California.
- December 6: Purebred Ewe Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.
- January 11-19, 1952: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

SAN ANGELO SALE

John Williams of Eldorado, Texas, has been selected chairman of a committee appointed by the San Angelo, Texas, Board of City Development to handle the 1951 San Angelo Registered Rambouillet Ram Show and Sale. The committee, whose other members are: Leo Richardson, Iraan; Clyde Thate, Burkett; R. O. Sheffield, San Angelo; Pat Rose Jr., Del Rio and H. C. Noelke, Jr., Sheffield, met on March 13th in San Angelo to make plans for the sale. Mr. Leo Richardson will serve as judge in placing the classes and the deadline for entries was set as June 15th. The sale will be limited to breeder owners, who may enter up to 40 rams, not more than ten of which may be unfitted range rams. All of the rams must be registered. Dates for the event have been set as July 9, 10, and 11.

Telling the Story of Lamb to the Nation

A Meat Board Report

LAMB is a popular food in the Nation's dietary. Within the past quarter of a century the consuming public has gained a new conception of the value of this meat—of the opportunities it affords as the center of appetizing and nutritious meals. A nation-wide survey conducted among homemakers by the National Live Stock and Meat Board revealed that 72 percent of these homemakers liked lamb.

There was a time when lamb was often considered to be mainly a seasonal meat—a springtime meat—excellent for the Easter menu. Today, it is recognized that lamb is available throughout the year—is equally good at all seasons.

A few months ago a feature article in the *Wool Grower* reviewed the progress which has been made in revealing the nutritive properties of lamb. Attention was called to the results of specific research projects sponsored by the Board at leading colleges and universities which have placed lamb in a new light—shown its body-building properties at all age levels—from infancy to old age.

Recognizing the fact that the results of research are of little or no value unless they are given wide dissemination, the Board carries on a program of lamb education through a variety of channels. Through this phase of its activities, information concerning the nutritional importance of lamb, proper methods of preparing lamb for the table, use of lamb in the menu and other types of subject matter are reaching the consuming public generally, as well as key groups in many fields.

LAMB STORIES FOR 7,000 NEWSPAPERS

Every month of the year, stories relative to lamb and the preparation of lamb dishes are prepared by the Board and made available to more than 7,000 daily and weekly newspapers covering every State. Many of these articles are illustrated.

The subject matter covered by these articles is indicated by the following titles of stories sent out in recent months: "Roast Leg of Lamb Takes Traditional Spot on Easter Menu," "Two Ways for Making Tempting Lamb Pies," "Lamb Riblets for Zestful Dish," "Suggests Easily Carved Lamb Shoulder," "Lamb Joins Vegetables

in Pie in Answer to Spring's Cue," "Quick Meal Plans with Lamb Patties," and others.

IN METROPOLITAN PRESS

In addition to the above service the Board also maintains a year-round service for the larger daily papers of the country—in other words the metropolitan press. The service is known as the Meat Feature Service, and it goes out regularly to some 225 dailies with circulations up to a million and more.

Lamb is given the same attention as other meat in this service. Menus built around lamb are featured as well as tested lamb recipes. Pictures of attractive lamb dishes, garnished and all ready to serve, are included in this service. Since Easter, 1951, fell in March, special emphasis was placed in the March feature releases on the subject of lamb, including menus built around lamb for an Easter dinner. On account of the high circulations of the papers receiving it, this service makes it possible to reach millions of readers regularly with timely facts about lamb which can be put to practical use in the Nation's kitchens.

LAMB IN ANNUAL RECIPE BOOK

Every year the Board publishes a 40-page meat recipe book which is given nation-wide distribution. The title of the 1950-51 book is "Meat Recipes For Good Eating." Through this medium, hundreds of thousands of homemakers secure timely information concerning lamb. Listed in this recipe book are lamb cuts prepared by roasting, those prepared by broiling, panfrying, cooking in liquid, and by braising.

Included also are tested lamb recipes, including Julienne lamb and mushrooms, lamb chops fiesta-style, lamb shanks with celery-rice stuffing, lamb supreme, economy broiler meal, leg of lamb and rolled lamb shoulder.

ALL ABOUT LAMB

Some years ago the National Wool Growers Association sponsored a booklet on lamb which represented the first effort of its kind to cover the subject of lamb

in its entirety. This booklet was written and published by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. It is titled, "All About Lamb."

The need for such a publication was very evident. Homemakers were none too familiar with this meat at that time. They were asking many questions about lamb. They wanted to know how to properly prepare the various cuts of lamb—how to build menus around lamb—how to care for lamb in the home—the value of lamb as a source of the various food nutrients, etc.

Through the years this lamb booklet has been given wide distribution. It has gone into the hands of homemakers, food editors of daily newspapers, home demonstration agents, home service directors of public utilities companies, home economists and others who carry on work in the field of meat education.

Following are some of the practical facts which are featured in the booklet, "All About Lamb."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LAMB CUTS

A lamb chart in color in this booklet features the wholesale cuts of lamb and the retail cuts furnished by each. Cuts from the leg of lamb include the sirloin chop, leg steak, sirloin roast, American leg and Frenched leg of lamb.

From the loin are derived loin chops, English loin chops and rolled loin. Cuts from the rack include rib chops, crown roast and Frenched rib chops. From the shoulder come boneless shoulder chop, rolled shoulder, Saratoga chops, cushion shoulder, shoulder arm chops, shoulder blade chop and square cut shoulder. The breast and shank furnish such cuts as lamb riblets, rolled breast, ground lamb, lamb stew and others.

MENUS BUILT AROUND LAMB

In a section devoted to menus built around lamb it is emphasized that because of the variety of cuts available, lamb is an excellent meat for breakfast, luncheon and dinner.

In planning breakfast menus lamb affords such dishes as lamb chops, lamb patties, broiled lamb kidneys and broiled

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lamb liver. Among the appetizing lamb dishes that fit well into the luncheon menu are lamb stews, chops and patties, cold sliced lamb, lamb loaves and others. Excellent possibilities for the dinner menu are roasts from the leg and shoulder, and a variety of chops, patties, loaves, braised meats and stews.

COOKING LAMB

Lamb is easy to cook and is prepared by the same cookery methods as any other meat. By following a few simple steps it is possible for even the inexperienced cook to serve all lamb cuts at their best.

Three important rules in lamb cookery are (1) to cook according to cut, (2) always use low temperature, and (3) avoid overcooking.

Usually the tenderness of a meat cut determines the cookery method or methods, practically all lamb cuts are tender—therefore, they may be cooked by dry heat. Leg, shoulder, rib and loin are usually broiled, panbroiled, or fried. The less-tender cuts of lamb are cooked by moist heat—these including shanks and necks which are braised or simmered.

Lamb should always be cooked at low temperature for best results. This method of cooking means less shrinkage and hence more lamb to serve. In addition, when lamb is cooked at low heat it is more uniformly cooked, is juicier and more tender and also tastes better.

Lamb should never be overcooked, because overcooking shrinks the meat unnecessarily and causes it to lose its juiciness.

CARE OF LAMB IN THE HOME

The publication "All About Lamb" calls attention to the fact that the proper care of lamb in the kitchen cannot be over-emphasized in any discussion relative to the utilization of lamb in the home.

In handling fresh lamb the paper should be immediately removed when it is brought home from the market—the reason being that the wrapping may absorb the juices from the meat. The lamb should be stored in the coldest part of the refrigerator, uncovered or very loosely covered with waxed paper.

The temperature for storing uncooked lamb should range between 32 degrees F. and 40 degrees F. If the temperature is higher, the keeping quality will be affected, and, if lower, the meat will be frozen.

Ground lamb should be kept in the coldest spot of the refrigerator since it does not have the keeping qualities of lamb which has not been ground.

TWO HONORED BY USAC

John T. Caine, III, manager of the National Western Stock Show, at Denver and C. G. Adney, prominent agriculturist of Corinne, Utah, will receive honorary doctor's degrees from the Utah State Agricultural College at Logan, Utah, on June 4th.

In storing frozen lamb a temperature of 0 degrees F. or lower should be maintained. It may be defrosted during cooking, at room temperature, or in the refrigerator if time permits. Frozen lamb which has been defrosted at room temperature or in the refrigerator, should be cooked as soon as it is defrosted.

Cooked lamb should be stored in the refrigerator covered, so as to prevent drying. If the amount of cooked lamb is small, it is desirable to remove the bone before storing.

The above are a few of the many timely and practical facts presented in "All About Lamb," which have served homemakers and many others to good advantage, by giving them a much better appreciation of the place of lamb in the meals and showing them how to use it in the preparation of appetizing dishes.

LAMB IN DEMONSTRATIONS

In the Board's educational meat program, many lamb lecture demonstrations are staged before various groups. Lamb lends itself very well to demonstrations, especially where only a short time is available for the program. This is one reason why lamb is used in practically all cutting demonstrations presented before service clubs, such as Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Optimist clubs and others. Much use is also made of lamb in lecture-demonstrations staged on high school and college assembly programs.

Many other media are used by the Board in telling the lamb story—these including sound motion pictures, exhibits at State fairs and livestock expositions, nutrition displays at meetings and conventions of professional groups such as the American Medical Association, the American Dietetic Association, the American Home Economics Associations, the American Public Health Association and others.

FACTS ABOUT LAMB

Here are some of the facts about lamb which are reaching the homemakers,

schools, colleges, universities, home economists and others in the educational program carried on in behalf of meat.

1. Lamb fits the menu in any season and for any meal. 2. Lamb is easily and completely digested. 3. Lamb is tender; practically every cut may be roasted, broiled or panbroiled. 4. Lamb, like all meats, should always be cooked at low temperature, no matter what cooking method is used. 5. Searing does not hold in juice; so it is better to brown lamb slowly. 6. A meat thermometer insures lamb roasts cooked to the desired doneness. 7. The "fell"—that paper-like covering—should not be removed from the leg of lamb; the leg roasts in less time, holds its shape better and is juicier. 8. Lamb should be served either hot or cold—never lukewarm. Hot lamb should be served on warmed plates. 9. Mint jelly and mint sauce are delicious with lamb, but many tart jellies and fruits are equally good accompaniments. 10. Lamb and green peas are a popular combination, but green beans, Harvard beets, broccoli, cauliflower or five-minute cabbage also go well with it. 11. Always carve lamb across the grain of the meat. 12. Left-over lamb may be attractively served cold or combined with various foods in hot "made" dishes. 13. Store uncooked lamb uncovered or loosely covered, and cooked lamb covered, in the coldest part of the refrigerator. 14. Don't waste bones and trimmings—they make nourishing broths and soups. 15. Lamb chops, lamb patties, broiled lamb kidneys or grilled lamb liver are especially suitable for the breakfast menu. 16. Lamb makes perfect roasts and chops, tender braised dishes, savory stews.

Hearings Set in Ex Parte 175

THE railroad freight rate case involving a general 15 percent increase in freight rates (ExParte 175) has been set for hearings by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Testimony on livestock and products of animals, timber and products of the forest, grain, and grain products will be taken at Portland, Oregon, June 5th; at Salt Lake City, June 11th and at Chicago, Illinois, June 11th.

Evidence in connection with the rates on coal or coke and non-ferrous metals will be heard at Washington, D. C., on June 18th. A hearing will also be held at Memphis, Tennessee, on June 19th, and on June 25th the U. S. Government agencies will be heard at Washington, D. C. Also, the rebuttal of the railroads will be made at that time.

Position of the National Wool Growers Association on the Extension of the Defense Production Act

A Summary of the Statement Made by President W. H. STEIWER Before the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees, May 25 and 26, 1951.

WE appear before you today with the same fear and concern that the sheep industry expressed before these same Committees in March and April, 1944.

The reading of that record almost duplicates the statement we make to you today. The only difference is that today we have the proof of what we said in 1944 concerning the industry and what would happen to it. Therefore, the fear and concern are far greater this time for the welfare of the industry because of this past experience.

Today stock sheep numbers in the United States are only 56 percent of what they were at the beginning of the last OPA. They are 22 million head short of what they were January 1, 1942.

There are many factors which caused this liquidation. Among the main contributing causes were the unrealistic regulations and controls placed on the industry by OPA. The prices of our products were among the first to be "frozen" and were never changed to meet the increasing costs of production.

During the five-year period, 1942 through 1946, ceiling prices on wool remained constant while labor, which represents 30 percent of our production costs, rose 150 percent and feed prices, representing 15 percent, rose from 72 to 108 percent. The U. S. Tariff Commission's studies show that from a profit of 97 cents per head in 1941 the loss per head in 1946 amounted to \$1.18.

In 1941 the slaughter of ewes amounted to only 6 percent of total slaughter of sheep and lambs but during the period 1941-1946 it ran as high as 21 percent of the total.

Wool production went from 454,997,000 grease pounds to 252,535,000 pounds in 1950.

Everyone in this country is conscious of the fact that the U. S. is "paying through the nose" now to meet the requirements of this essential commodity—a condition brought about by the loss in production.

The only answer is to increase production. Given reasonable incentives the industry will produce. We submit that price controls (which are supposed to limit inflation) breed black markets; cause mal-

distribution of meat; disrupt meat production; create health hazards through unsanitary practices and lack of inspection, cause loss of by-products including life-saving medicines; divert manpower to an impossible enforcement job; encourage disregard for law; and are one more step toward Government regimentation of our entire economy. As far as the sheep industry is concerned, past experience has taught us this lesson. There is no more "whiching" for us. We are not here to try to tell you which controls will work best. Our answer is "they won't work."

The practical solution is to concentrate on the cause of the problem through increasing the supply of meat and wool, by growing more livestock, and a sound monetary and fiscal policy. The detailed statement sets forth some important objectives of increased production and how these objectives can be reached.

We should like to direct special attention to the proposed amendments and our reactions to them.

We are opposed to the so-called "differential subsidy" provision for agriculture. As applied to agricultural products these become consumer subsidies paid to the producer with all the red tape, high cost of administering the program and inequities which accompany such a program when prices are not arrived at in the market place.

Subsidy experience in agriculture in OPA days is no doubt the reason why they were not provided in the Defense Production Act of 1950.

PURCHASE AND RESALE PROGRAMS

Although Mr. DiSalle's statement to the Committees makes a strong plea for "differential subsidies" and purchase and resale programs, when queried on these points he was very vague, particularly on purchase and resale programs affecting agriculture. He brought up their application to copper many times but only gave one possibility for agriculture—wool, and no explanation was given as to how this would work.

Wool is an import commodity and always has been. Definitive price ceilings have

been placed on raw wool (clean basis) at a level 50 cents per clean pound below the highest prices reached, which is a rollback of approximately 14 percent.

Should subsidies, purchase and resale programs be permitted, it would mean that the Government or its authorized agents would buy wool in the world markets, bring it into the United States, sell it at or below the ceiling prices established and thereby pay the foreign producer a subsidy.

It has already been shown what happened to the domestic sheep industry under OPA. Everyone is conscious that we are "paying through the nose" in the acquiring of our wool needs for the defense effort as a result of those former policies.

Many people believe that the Office of Price Stabilization is partially responsible for the high price of wool because of its announcement that military orders would not be exempt after a certain date from the price freeze order and, as a result, the military felt the necessity of getting their requirements before the exemption expired, thereby putting pressure on the market.

Are the American producers to assume that they are not entitled to the world market price for their product and at the same time be asked to pay for subsidies to the foreign producers of the same commodity?

With the costs of production everywhere in the world below production costs in the United States, how can any one expect increased domestic production under such treatment?

Let us take another example of what the OPS has in mind regarding subsidy payments to foreign producers under a purchase and resale program.

Cattle hide prices have already been rolled back to November, 1950, levels. This was possible because the U. S. produces approximately 80 percent of its own needs and it is possible for all segments to operate with the raw materials at hand. The comparison between the foreign market and the domestic market price is 50 cents per pound for foreign cattle hides and 30-cent ceilings on domestic.

The U. S. produces only 30 percent of pickle skins produced from sheep and goats—not enough for the industry to operate. But under the proposal above, pickle skins would be purchased at the world market prices, brought into the U. S. and sold at or below the price ceilings (which would have been rolled back in line with November prices of cattle hides) and again subsidize the foreign producer.

It is unbelievable that such a proposal would be made when it is admitted, even by OPS, that increased production is most important in stabilizing the economy.

TREATMENT UNDER O.P.S.

Definitive ceilings were placed on raw wool May 9, 1951, under CPR35—over a hundred days after the issuance of the General Ceiling Price Regulation. This order constituted a 14 percent rollback from the highest price reached. During this time all segments of the industry were in a chaotic condition, with the exception of defense orders, which were exempt until April 1st.

This condition created a surge of military orders to enable the Quartermaster to get the necessary requirements before being "ham strung" by OPS. All other segments of the industry were confused and uncertain to the extent that the wool market, except for defense orders, was at a standstill.

On February 2, 1951, we offered our assistance "on the developments covering regulations and price ceilings that might be established on wool."

On March 5, 1951 (over a month later) we received a reply which announced that the Advisory Committee from the Woolen and Worsted Industry had been selected from an approved list (all manufacturers and topmakers); also, that "the assistance which your Association can give this agency is most important and desired. Further Committees will, no doubt, be necessary and you may be assured that your Association's assistance will be welcomed."

At and during this time we made every attempt possible to secure representation on wool advisory committees and as consultants. Promises were made by OPS to our friends in Congress that representation would be granted, but this was never accomplished. Finally, after wires and representations were made, permission was granted for Mr. J. B. Wilson, our association representative here at the time, to sit "in on all policy meetings concerning wool."

This resulted in our attendance at two

or three meetings, but not because we were notified by OPS but because we happened to find out about the meetings or "stumbled" on to them.

The reasons given for this attitude were: (1) our representatives were paid association executives and (2) consideration was not being given to price ceilings at the producer level.

In answer to number one, let's look at the composition of the Wool Advisory Committee. It consists entirely of wool manufacturers and topmakers and is understood to be the same as the advisory committee under the NPA.*

Consultants in the wool section of the OPS came from the following segments of the industry—manufacturers, topmakers and wool trade (dealers in foreign and domestic wool). There are no producer representatives nor have we been asked to furnish any.

Every one of the consultants came from a private manufacturing, private topmaking, or a private wool trading concern. This does not in any way impugn the motives or honesty of these men, but the fact remains that a representative of a large part of the wool producers, who attempts to represent all growers' interests and is in no way connected with a single producer, is denied the opportunity to serve.

Now, as to number two above: A representative of the sheep industry wired Mr. DiSalle on April 10, in part as follows: "Would be very interested to know why producers have no membership on Advisory Committees."

On April 17, Mr. DiSalle replied, in part: "This office has no wool growers' industry advisory committee because we do not at present price wool at producer level."

Definitive price ceilings were placed on raw wool, clean basis, Boston, on May 9th.

Anyone who believes that the establishment of definitive price ceilings on raw wool, clean basis, Boston, is of little concern to the producer of that wool knows nothing about the wool business. This is just a play on words and an excuse which has no valid basis.

On March 14, 1951, we wrote the Director of the Consumer Soft Goods Division the following letter, because of the trite "brush off" we received on March 15th. On April 11, 1951 or almost a month later we had had no reply to our letter of March 14, 1951 and sent a second request.

*National Production Authority

Mr. Joseph N. Kallick, Director
Consumer Soft Goods Division
Economic Stabilization Agency
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kallick:

This will acknowledge your letter of March 5th in reply to our letter of February 2nd in which requested representation on advisory committee affecting the formulation of rules, regulations, orders and amendments that may be issued relative to wool.

I understand that in the "interest of expediency an advisory committee from the woolen and worsted industry has been selected from a list approved by the National Production Authority and that this committee is working diligently." You also state that "problems such as yours are being given careful consideration."

It has been our understanding that the above statement is true and that considerable thought has been given to the establishment of price ceilings on domestic wool. We understand, however, that because of the inability to control the price of foreign wool, such consideration of prices on domestic wool has been postponed for the time being.

You, of course, realize that the present advisory board is composed entirely of manufacturers, topmakers, and foreign wool dealers, and, as far as we know, there is not a representative of producers on this board. May I point out to you that Title 7, General Provisions, Section 701 B, in Public Law 774, 81st Congress provides that: "In order to carry out this policy (ii) Such business advisory committees shall be appointed as shall be appropriate for purposes of consultation in the formulation of rules, regulations, or orders or amendments thereto issued under authority of this Act and in their formation there shall be fair representation for independent small, for medium, and for large business enterprises, for different geographic areas, for trade association members and non-members, and for different segments of the industry;" (Underlining Ours).

From the above, we are of the opinion that the present advisory committee has not been established in accordance with the law.

We, therefore, ask that you again give consideration to our request of February 2nd to be properly represented on advisory committees dealing with our commodity—wool.

Sincerely,

J. M. Jones

To date we have not had the courtesy of a reply.

CONCLUSION

Considering the history of the past decade for the domestic sheep industry with the unrealistic control, Government regulations, red tape, decrease in breeding stock and the present treatment accorded the industry by OPS, which is just as involved and far more so, if possible, than OPA, is there any one interested in the welfare of this country who believes that production of these vital materials will be increased? The answer is obvious. Increased production will not result and in-

(Continued on page 42)



Australian flock crossbred ewes on Colorado pasture. Picture taken at 15 months of age, six months after leaving Australia. Average weight of ewes is 105 pounds. More than half of the ewes are bred.

How Australian Ewes React to U.S.A. Conditions

A Report by EUGENE B. BERTONE

LAST August 14th, 522 Australian crossbred ewe lambs carrying varying percentages of Merino, Corriedale and Border Leicester blood were unloaded in San Francisco from the Matson's S. S. Sierra. This shipment represented the first mass importation of non-registered ewes into the United States from Australia and the largest single importation of sheep into the U. S. in history. The lambs were purchased by the writer for George W. Lindsay, business man, purebred Hereford breeder and wool grower of Denver and Golden. Much speculation concerning the practicability of the shipment arose at the time. A constant check has been kept on the lambs since their arrival in this country, and Mr. Lindsay has been more than satisfied with the performance of the young ewes.

When the lambs were purchased in Victoria, Australia, they weighed 82 pounds in the fleece. The lambs were shorn a month and a half before shipping, yielding 6.8 pounds of wool at seven months of age. The wool was of crossbred type ranging from 64's to 50's in grade, predominately 56's. When loaded at the age of eight and a half months, the lambs (hoggets) weighed 84 pounds out of the fleece.

During the voyage of 21 days, the ewes lost eleven pounds on an average. About five pounds of this was regained during a 15-day quarantine period in San Francisco. However, in transit between San Francisco and Golden, Colorado, an additional shrink occurred. From Australia to Golden, a period of about six weeks, the 84-pound

lambs lost a total of 18 pounds. It took two months for the lambs to regain their original growthiness. After six months on alfalfa, hay, sugar beet tops and winter pasture, the young ewes weighed 105 pounds and showed a remarkable growth in

fleece. Mr. Lindsay estimates that when the yearlings are shorn, the ten-month fleeces will weigh in the vicinity of nine pounds. This is more than the writer expected, since more than two months of this growth took place under rather hard feed conditions.

Almost every fleece when examined on the sheep showed a definite weak spot near the tip. This point corresponds to the growth area which occurred during the voyage aboard ship and the subsequent rail transit to Colorado.

The portions of the fiber grown in Australia showed a tendency to be coarser in diameter than that portion grown in Colorado. Cross sections of tip and base exhibited unmistakable differences. In each case the Australian-grown section was at least one grade coarser. No difference was found in strength between the compared areas.

It can be concluded that the lush, ever-plentiful Victorian pastures of perennial rye grass and excellent subterranean clover were responsible for the more vigorous and robust growth of wool in the Australian-grown part of the staple. Observations will be made after Mr. Lindsay has ranged his young ewes on summer pasture to see

OFF TO AFGHANISTAN



Eugene B. Bertone, associate professor of animal husbandry at the Colorado Agricultural College at Fort Collins, has been selected by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to give technical assistance to the Government of Afghanistan, at their request, on the improvement of Karakul sheep in that country. Prof. Bertone and Mrs. Bertone left New York May 21st by plane to fill their new assignment, which is for one year.

if that forage will produce the same thickness of fiber as the Australian pasture. It is the writer's prediction that it will not do so.

Rams were placed with the young ewes in December. Contrary to expectations, approximately half of the band took the ram. It had been predicted that the ewes would not have time to adjust to the northern hemisphere breeding cycle of sheep. In Australia, as is well known, the ewes are bred in the spring to lamb in

the fall (U. S.) for the most part. Some fall breeding is also practiced.

So promising has the first shipment proved, that Mr. Lindsay commissioned the writer to return to Australia in May to select and purchase an additional thousand or more of the same type as comprised the 1950 consignment. Costs will have increased considerably, but it is hoped that with the knowledge gained during the first trial, a second shipment can be made on an economically feasible basis.

Pacific Northwest's Grassland Program



G. A. (Al) Brown, left, chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, congratulates Wade Newbegin, right, president of R. M. Wade & Co., of Portland, the firm that has offered a \$1500 Wade-Rain system or equipment as the award for the Pacific Northwest "grassman of the year." Walter Holt, center, general manager of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition, is chairman of Portland Chamber's subcommittee handling the grassland contest.

THE Pacific Northwest "Grasslands Program," initiated by the Agricultural Committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, was formally announced on May 23rd in Ontario, Oregon, at the annual meeting of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association by Walter A. Holt, Grasslands committee chairman.

The program, in the form of State and regional "grassman of the year" contests, is designed to stimulate interest on the part of farmers and stockmen in the three northwest States to do a better job of producing grass, whether it be on farm pasture or on the open range.

Holt emphasized that size, type or location of the farm or ranch operation will not be a factor in the contest. The State and regional grassmen of the year will be operators who are doing the best job with the facilities they have.

"Grass is the most basic and universal crop in the world," he said. "During the past decade a vast amount of technical in-

formation on grass varieties and production methods has been developed by the experiment station and other agencies involved in grass improvement work. Research data indicates that productivity of our grasslands can be increased greatly to meet the increasing demands for meat and other livestock products, as well as the need for better conservation practices."

The regional "grassman of the year" will receive a \$1500 Wade-Rain irrigation system or other equipment of equal value, depending upon the needs of the winner. This award is sponsored by R. M. Wade and Company, northwestern farm equipment distributor.

Idaho Power Company will provide three cash awards totaling \$175, with the winner of the first prize being the Idaho "grassman of the year."

The Oregon "grassman of the year" will receive a \$500 cash award sponsored by the United States National Bank of Portland.

Arrangements for the Washington State contest are being made in cooperation with the Spokane Chamber of Commerce and will be announced later.

State awards will be presented at the respective State fairs or other suitable functions within the State. The regional award will be presented at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition in October.

The program envisions county contests in as many counties as possible. Holt urged local chambers of commerce, service clubs, county livestock associations or other groups to sponsor contests.

County extension agents in most areas will be the local contact and will have complete information at all times, or will be able to tell local people where they can get information regarding the program and contest. For further information address the Agricultural Committee, Portland Chamber of Commerce, 824 S. W. 5th Avenue, Portland 4, Oregon.

—Portland Chamber of Commerce

Kansas Sale and Prospects

T DONALD Bell, Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Kansas State College, sent in a brief report of the 5th Annual Ram Show and Sale held at Hutchinson, Kansas on May 21, 1951. Breed averages were: 24 Hampshires, \$206.66; 11 Suffolks, \$165.23; 15 Southdowns, \$114.83; 8 Dorsets, \$101.88; 23 Shropshires, \$81.96. The average for the entire sale was \$138.27 on 81 rams.

The peak price paid was \$415 for a Hampshire consigned by the Kansas State College and sold to L. G. Wilson, Louisville, Kansas. Top Suffolk was consigned by Sylvester Martin of Mt. Hope, Kansas and purchased for \$255 by Charles Ott, Wichita. For the highest Shropshire \$200 was paid. It was a Kansas State College entry purchased by O. W. Fishburn and Son, Haven, Kansas. H. E. Thalmann and Sons of Haven, Kansas, sold the top Southdown at \$175 to Hanzlick Bros., Belleville, Kansas, and the top Dorset brought \$125 from Leonard Steward of Grenola, Kansas. It was an entry by L. R. Glassburner of Wichita.

"Kansas, as you may know," writes Professor Bell, "is one of the few States showing an increase in numbers in 1950. Thousands of western ewes are being brought in again this year, and it appears that Kansas may become one of the leading States as far as sheep numbers are concerned. Because of the interest in the various types of western ewes, we are starting an experiment here at the college to compare them."

State Presidents' Forum

economy and on the situation with regard to controls.



E. R. MARVEL, President
Nevada Wool Growers
Association
May 28, 1951

SHEARING will be completed in Nevada during the next ten days. Many clips are reported heavier and cleaner than heretofore. Nevada wool was mostly contracted several months ago.

Spring range conditions generally are very favorable, especially in western Nevada with largest lamb crops known—only limited contracting of lambs; not many buyers in the field in western Nevada. Yearling ewes out of the wool recently sold for \$38 a head.



GERALD E. STANFIELD
President
Oregon Wool Growers
Association
May 25, 1951

WE Americans are a freedom loving people, yet in the last generation we have accepted and submitted to controls that take away most of the freedoms our forefathers fought for.

We are told by our administrators of the centralized government that the powers requested must be immediately granted without restrictions by Congress or dire things will come to pass. Why should our Congressmen be weak-kneed and bestow so much power in an administration that craves more and greater authority to dictate and regiment the peoples?

We now have the rollback in beef prices at the producer level, with further rollbacks contemplated for August and October. The price stabilizer says it will amount to ten cents per pound to the range livestock producer. The administration also states that some cuts of beef will cost the consumer more but hopes eventually it will result in lower costs of meat for the housewife.

Ceilings and administration mistakes during OPA days practically ruined the sheepmen. There is no doubt the blunders by administrators are responsible for our present great wool shortage.

The present attitude of those fixing price regulations is shortsighted. If we are to have price regulations, and no doubt we are to have many more than at present, they should have been placed at the highest average price between December 19th and January 25th. To rollback prices to a previous date after months elapse from the first fixed dates, can only lead to losses and dissatisfaction. The present price ceilings on wool are unfair to those who have not contracted to sell their wool and to those who have contracted to purchase wool at prices above ceilings. I have heard of recent sales of ninety cents to one dollar made by producers who did not get their wool contracted.

We must admit the price of wool contracts in early 1951 sounded high but must not overlook the fact, that everything else we buy is high. Wool bags, for example,

are \$2.00 when we bought them a few years ago for fifty cents; labor wages have increased materially since last September. We can do little about holding down our scale of wages when industrial labor wages have been repeatedly increased.

In my opinion to successfully control our rising costs, a blanket ceiling must be placed on everything that goes into the cost of production.

Two groups of people pay: the producer at one end and the consumer at the other. The in-between generally pass increased costs on to the consumer as well as take off from what the producer receives. The great howl of inflation is misleading. We must not overlook the fact we have increased our national debt from forty-two billions in 1941 to about two hundred seventy billions. There has been an excessive amount of money or the equivalent of dollars placed in circulation. Our dollars have been greatly cheapened on account of the huge debt contracted.



DAVID LITTLE
President
Idaho Wool Growers
Association
May 25, 1951



ANGUS MCINTOSH
President
Colorado Wool Growers
Association
May 19, 1951

FOR the first time in so long that I can't remember, I am able to report rain in Colorado. We had a big one the week of the 14th of May, which covered a good portion of southeastern Colorado. Maybe this has helped to break the drouth. We still have a lot of dry country but we are more hopeful than we were.

The price freeze on wool has upset practically every producer to a great extent. Even considering the fact that the imposed ceilings set the wool price at a reasonably high level, it is still directly against the principles of a free economy which has always been advocated by Colorado sheepmen. We still believe that all controls are superfluous and do much more damage than they can ever do good.

A series of meetings has been arranged to cover the State between the 24th and the 29th of May. It is a continuation of the efforts started early in May on a national scale to try to bring home to the people what is actually happening and indicating what we feel are necessary corrective measures. We will report on the success of these meetings next month. Here, we can only urge as strongly as possible that every individual take the time to write his congressional delegation indicating his thoughts on our general

MY local butcher's price on round steak is 85 cents a pound. Under OPS ceilings he can charge \$1.20 but said he would sell no round steak at that price. Some of us who still have our 1951 wool, especially the writer, have no quarrel with our new ceilings. Present wool prices are below OPS wool ceilings. It appears the consuming public is setting their own ceilings. No greater proof is needed than the above, that Government controls are not needed.

A shipment of Idaho spring farm lambs sold May 15th for \$33.75 at home. Surprising to us, they were bought by the Carsten Packing Company of Tacoma. Not to our knowledge nor to those to whom we have talked has an early spring shipment ever before moved to the Northwest.

Idaho weather continues favorable. We have had three good rains since the latter part of April. To my knowledge the prospects are, at this writing, for another good crop of choice Idaho lambs. It appears they will be in ready demand.

There are so many serious and important things confronting our business, all of us should closely follow our industry's publications, and especially the National.

South America's Sheep Problems and Prospects

By DONALD RAMSTETTER, Golden, Colorado

ARGENTINA, Uruguay, and Chile have long included one of the world's major sheep producing areas. The temperate climate and the rolling hills of Uruguay, the often frigid and tempest strewn lands of southern Argentina and Chile, especially the island of Tierra del Fuego, have produced fabulous flocks of sheep.

Travelers hear such tales as that of a Chilean corporation said to own some two million sheep in Tierra del Fuego. Other tales tell of the slaughter of thousands of lambs immediately after birth during seasons of lean pasture. Fantastic is a word which well describes many sheep operations in Latin America, even though they may fall short of the "tourist tales".

Another, and, in many respects, a quite different area of great sheep raising potential is the high Andean section stretching from Colombia in the Northwest, through Ecuador, to Peru on the center of South America's western coast. I propose that this area could well develop into an important sheep producing community.

The Andes themselves merit and, in fact, command a word. Second only to the Himalayas, their towering peaks form a narrow band which skirts the western coast of South America. In their midst they support natives who remain essentially the same agrarian people of ages past, having firmly withstood four centuries of Spanish influence.

In these same Andes, in basins large and small, with floors more often than not at ten thousand feet, there is begun an infant sheep industry. A rising sentiment among Latin governments and their large land owners is that sheep will prove a most productive asset in such regions.

Problems in production are many. Stocking at the moment is of major importance. The native animals frequently produce less than four pounds of wool yearly on carcasses comparably inadequate. Conversion of unstable Latin monies to dollars or pounds sterling for the purpose of buying and importing better breeding animals is itself a major barrier to the increase and improvement of native stock.

Another significant problem is the apparent disinterest in the consumption of lamb in these countries. Wethers (or rams, as the case may be) are usually kept until old age simply for their wool, never to be marketed for mutton. There is little

or no organized packing industry. Many Latin agricultural leaders insist that until large scale transportation becomes economically possible there will never be organized processing of meat, and least of all, lamb. The Andes undoubtedly do pose a problem in transportation for which we have no equal.

As an aside, the present-day marketing of meat in much of Latin America is one of the most picturesque (and odorous) of all sights for U. S. visitors. Common practice is for all cuts to sell at the same price—meat is meat. Common also is the butchering and retailing of meat in a quite public way with little real concern for sanitary precautions. Aging is seldom practiced. And distribution is sufficiently localized that in areas where livestock is scarce, the meat supply is also scarce, especially for poorer people. The open, rank markets with strips of fresh and dried meats, often feasted on by flies and lesser beasts of prey, are occasionally more of a challenge than many visitors care to meet.

More specifically about sheep, however, techniques in management approach the open range methods of a half century ago in our own West. Most land owners actually do not know how many sheep they own. One man (and he was one of the few I met who in fact lives the year around on his *hacienda* and actively manages it) told me that his best guess would be subject to an error of one or possibly two thousand sheep.

It was represented to me more than once that a common practice on large estates is the deliberate misappropriation of income from sheep by foremen who know the situation so much more adequately than their absentee employers. The essential lack of understanding and interest in husbandry by many of the landed gentry may prove a prime hazard in the further development of good flocks.

Another problem of those who are attempting to improve their stock is the Indian population on every *hacienda*. These families, though they usually do not own the land, till a small plot allotted them in return for their services on the *hacienda* and run a few animals from which they garner wool for clothing. The Indian stock is often very inferior, and the Indians' resistance to Spaniards has extended to the Spanish endeavor to keep their own ewes

separated from inferior Indian rams. All rams are democratically alike in the eyes of the Indian, and for but one purpose.

This exception, however, I noted in Peru: There occasionally appear in Indian flocks rams which grow three horns on their heads. These curiosities the Indians acknowledge superior to all other rams and keep for years, breeding and inbreeding with them, often degenerating already depraved flocks, awaiting the coming of another three-horned ram!

On the brighter side of the Andean sheep industry, are two or three very important facts. First of all, the governments of these three nations are all expressing an interest (highest in Peru, and lowest in Colombia) in the increase and bettering of the sheep population. Land and labor are available at fantastically cheap figures. Little or nothing of modern management practices exists today. Their introduction would profitably benefit all animal husbandry.

In addition, the market for wool is a world market, and prices are world prices. These of course, afford even today's crude operations in northwestern South America a handsome profit.

These countries have many of the marks of successful sheep ranges. They do not seem at present an ideal location for extensive pure breeding. But their potential is especially great in the commercial production of wool, and some day possibly in the production of lamb.

With perseverance and understanding, these proud and gracious Latins can well and soon rival their southern neighbors in sheep production. They can undoubtedly become a notable source of wools for the world market. They can do high service to the sheep industry, and it can return them rich reward.

• • • • •

I would have everyone friendly and appreciative toward the Latins. But, as this article should indicate, I do not care blindly and without other comment to offer their many and magnificent assets. I would rather sell them a bit short and frankly say so. For I have experienced their indisputable ability to redeem themselves. I would also recall for many Americans that we are but one section of all the Americans.



(1)



(2)



(3)

(1) Mountain agriculture above Pampas, Peru. Note light patches of grain high on mountain, also erosion on mountain at left. (2) Herd of goats on Hacienda San Juan de Pillo near Pampas, Peru. (3) Vicuna, rare inhabitant of the Andes, on Hacienda Calacala near Azangaro, Peru.



(4)



(5)



(6)

(4) Sr. J. F. Paredes, owner of Hacienda Calacala, and young alpaca. (5) Crossbred ewes with Corriedale blood, Hacienda Calacala. (6) Formal gardens at Hacienda Calacala (in winter). Note specially cultured trees in these gardens well above the timberline.



(7)



(8)



(9)

(7) Flailing grain near Juliaca, Peru. Note sheep in background. (8) Woman with llama, common beast of burden, in Pisac, Peru. Llama is not so large; rather the woman is typically small. (9) Sunday animal market, Chichicastenango, Guatemala, Central America. Barter is perhaps more common than outright purchase. Above all else market day in Latin America is a great social occasion.

—Photos by Donald Ramstetter

Range Rams

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WEIGHT

TARGHEE

The Mutton Fine-Medium

COLUMBIA

Dense 1/2 Blood Fleeces

Natural Fleshing

Original Bag

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ALL RAMS RANGE RAISED

Stud Rams Available



HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO.

Stanford, Montana

The May Lamb Market

MAY was a month of declining sheep and lamb prices despite small market receipts. Packers reduced their sheep slaughtering operations in line with smaller marketings; hence there was less demand. Also, with the approaching wind-up of the fed lamb season the offerings included a larger percentage lacking in finish. Demand from many order buyers representing slaughterers outside the Corn Belt normally centers on choice and prime fed woolled lambs. Hence poor slaughter quality and acute scarcity of fed woolled lambs contributed to the considerable drop off in shipper competition. Spring lambs formed a sizable percentage of receipts at Fort Worth and Kansas City but continued scarce at other markets.

Choice and prime old crop woolled lambs sold during the month mostly from \$35 to \$39 with good and choice kinds at 32 to \$36. Choice and prime fall shorn lambs brought \$32.50 to \$35.25. Choice and prime lambs with No. 1 and 2 pelts sold in a price range of \$31 to \$34.25 with good and choice kinds at \$27.50 to \$32.50.

Choice and prime spring lambs sold during the month from \$34 to \$38 with good and choice kinds \$34 to \$36. Idaho spring lambs sold in Chicago the third and fourth weeks of May at \$37 to \$37.50. Good and choice spring lambs sold on the Fort Worth market the fourth week at \$33 to \$34.

Good and choice woolled slaughter ewes sold on the markets during May from \$20 to \$22.50. Good and choice shorn ewes sold from \$15 to \$20. Good and choice old crop feeders and shearing lambs brought \$33 to \$37. Shorn feeder lambs sold in a \$24 to \$29.50 price range. In San Francisco the third week of May a little over a load of good, whitefaced, new crop feeding lambs brought \$34.75 straight. Spring feeder lambs at Fort Worth brought \$30 to \$32 during the fourth week.

There was very little activity in country contracting of either cattle or lambs during May. During the first week of the month a few loads of choice and prime early spring lambs sold off clover at \$34.50 with a four percent shrink, these in the foothill area of the northern San Joaquin Valley. The third week of May a contract of 1600 California spring lambs to be delivered off clover in July at \$32.50 was made. Also, another string of similar lambs were contracted in the southwestern Sacra-

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

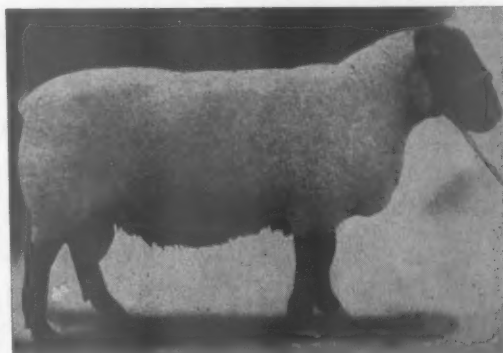
	1951	1950
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Four Months.....	3,193,000	3,713,000
Week Ended	May 26	May 27
Slaughter at 32 Centers	125,241	186,253
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Choice and Prime	\$36.95*
Good and Choice	35.65*
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled):		
Choice and Prime	\$36.00	\$26.45
Good and Choice	34.75	24.84
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices		
Prime 40-50 pounds	59.50**
Choice 40-50 pounds	59.50	53.50

Federally Inspected Slaughter—April

	1951	1950
Cattle	894,000	959,000
Calves	406,000	494,000
Hogs	4,989,000	4,316,000
Sheep and Lambs	657,000	834,000

*None quoted on Chicago market for that week.

**None quoted on New York market for that week.



W P H

SUFFOLKS
HAMPSHIRE

Outstanding imported sires, such as "Yeldham Templar" (above) and "Kirtan Guard," have been the foundation of our rams that are now giving real performance in the West's best flocks.

At the 1950 National Ram Sale we consigned the top-selling \$1750 Suffolk stud ram, the second high \$500 Hampshire stud ram, and the top-selling registered Hampshire pen at \$325 per head.

The same bloodlines will again be in our consignment for the National Ram Sale, August 20 and 21

Walter P. Hubbard

Junction City

Oregon

mento Valley area at \$33 for future delivery. These two contracts were on a shorn, fat basis. Many inquiries are reported in the north coast section of California for feeder lambs as a strong demand exists in the clover areas. Most of the new crop woolled feeding lambs have been selling at \$35, with some reaching \$35.50.

Up to May 20 around 862 decks of California spring lambs had moved east through the Ogden and Salt Lake gateways.—E. E. M.

Early Lamb Crop Condition

THE condition of early spring lambs was generally favorable on May 1st despite cool weather during most of April and slow growth of pastures and ranges in many sections, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported on May 11th. In California early maturity and good quality of the feed were responsible for early lambs being in good weight and finish. In Texas moisture and feed conditions continued only fair and the development of lambs was delayed. In the Pacific Northwest dry weather in April delayed the growth of pastures and early lambs made slow progress. Pasture development was late in

the southeastern States where the condition of early lambs was slightly below average. In many areas larger numbers of ewe lambs are being kept for breeding than in recent years, the B.A.E. states.

The weather during April in most producing areas caused slow development of pastures and range feed. In the southeastern States the weather continued wet and cold so that pastures did not develop and supplemental feeding continued. In Texas drouth persisted. In the Pacific Northwest rainfall was lacking in April although pastures and lambs both responded quickly to the improved conditions following rain during the last week of April. In California the dry weather of March continued into April, maturing pasture feed in many areas.

With early maturity of pasture feeds, marketing of lambs from California and Arizona has been earlier than usual. Most of the lambs in southern California and Arizona had gone to market by May 1st. Marketings were expected to be delayed somewhat in the rest of the producing area where development of lambs has been retarded by the slow growth and lack of new feed. In the southeastern States producers' intentions to sell at heavier weights may delay marketing.

U.P.'s Helpful Livestock Bulletin

TO encourage greater production of livestock in its territory the Union Pacific Railroad now is making distribution of a 64-page booklet entitled "Livestock."

Twenty-five thousand copies of the well-illustrated booklet have been released for use on the Agricultural Improvement car and for distribution to officers of livestock associations, commission firms, livestock markets, county agents, vocational agriculture teachers and railroad representatives. Copies may be obtained by writing Joe W. Jarvis, Supervisor, Agricultural Development Department, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha 2, Nebraska.

The major sections are Beef Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Livestock Shipping, Loss Prevention and Miscellaneous Information.

Subheadings under Beef Cattle cover breeds, establishing a herd, herd management, spring operations, feeding cattle for market and cattle diseases and insects.

Topics discussed under the Sheep section include breeds, sheep management, feeding, wool production and shearing and sanitation.

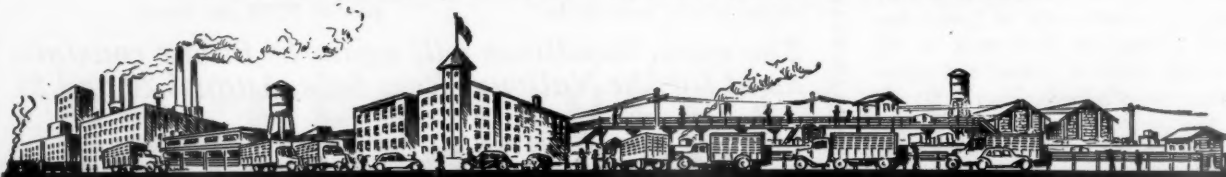
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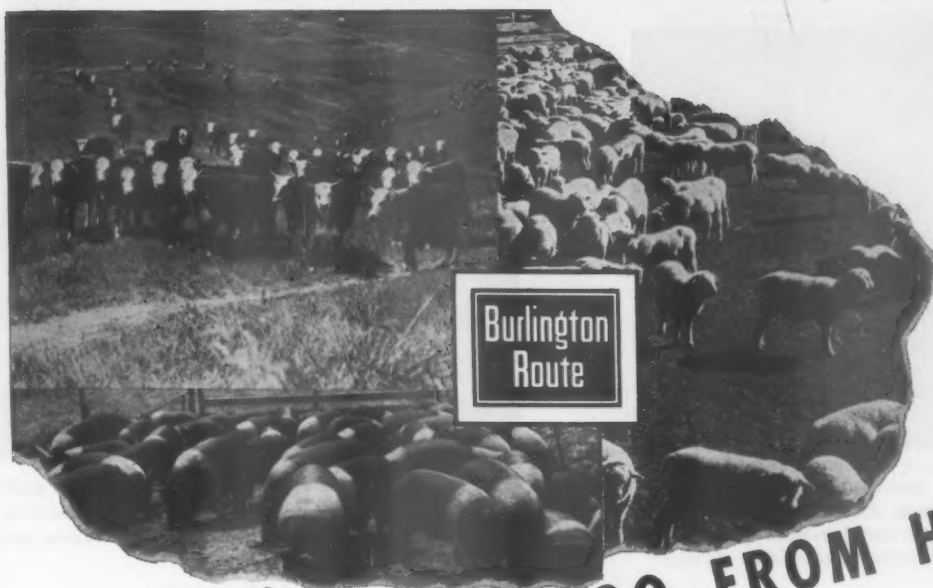
You Won't Realize Any Return For Your Year's Work Until Your Lambs Are Sold! . . .

Why Not Ship Your Next Consignment To The SIOUX CITY Stock Yards Where Expert Salesmen Display & Offer Your Livestock To Buyers From All Over The Nation?

THE SIOUX CITY STOCK YARDS



SIOUX CITY--HOME MARKET FOR THE GREAT NORTHWEST



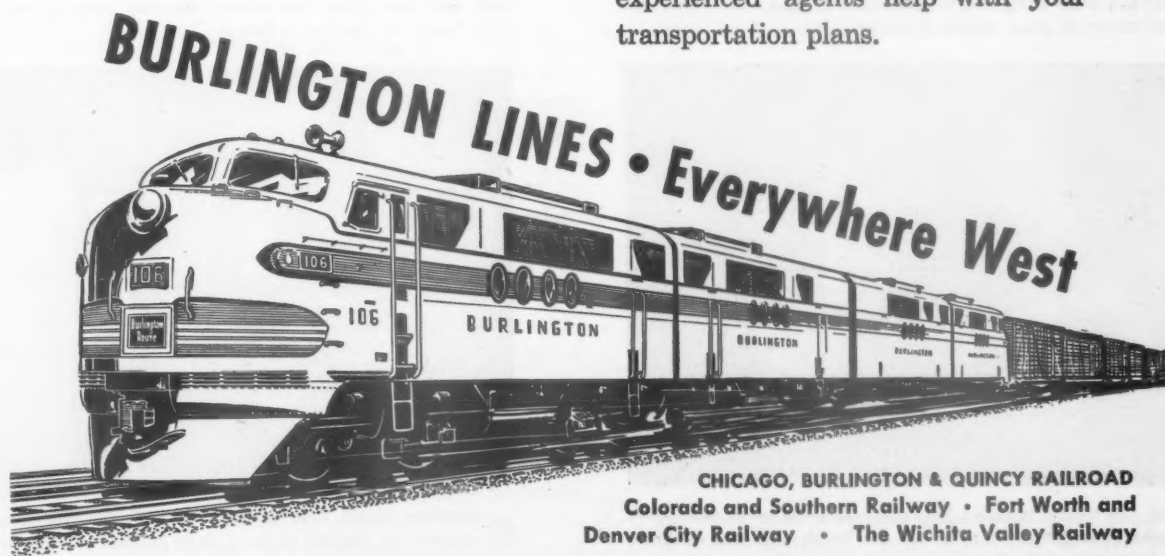
HOW ~~WHERE~~ DO WE GO FROM HERE?

• Getting your livestock from range to feed lot or market is easy when you SHIP BURLINGTON.

From time of loading until arrival at destination, your cattle, hogs, or sheep get the best possible handling. Good clean cars... smooth travel over

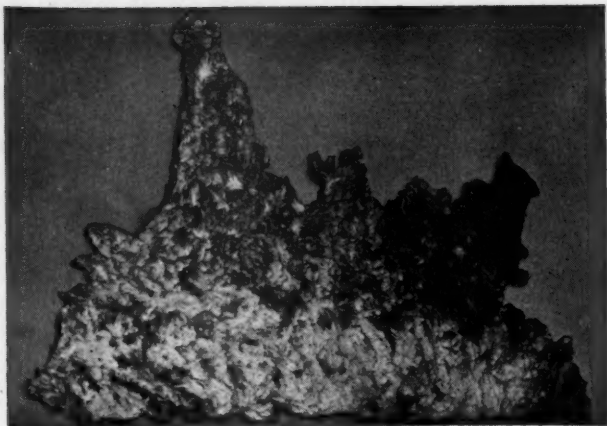
a privately-owned and maintained right-of-way...adequate facilities for feeding and watering enroute. Burlington fast freights are diesel-powered, insuring smooth starting and stopping as well as on-time arrivals.

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AN ESSENTIAL LINK IN TRANSCONTINENTAL TRANSPORTATION



1 Shearer removes fleece in one piece. Spreads it out on clean surface, flesh side down. Removes dung locks, wet wool, heavy tags and black head and leg trimmings—if any. Places belly wool in center and folds in one side.



2 Fold in the other side. This places all the skirtings and belly on the inside. This is the manner in which the wool trade hopes to see wool prepared which they buy and sell. There are different kinds of wool within a fleece.



3 Next, the fleece is rolled for tying. Roll the head wool over on the shoulder—then roll from the britch end and continue until it is on top of the head and neck wool. The shoulder and side wool—best in the fleece—will be exposed.



4 Tie the fleece with a PAPER twine—once around each way. A string 6 to 7 feet long is usually plenty. Some mills make 15 different sorts from a single fleece and sometimes more.



5 A properly tied fleece. It is not tied too tight and the wool remains in a lofty and attractive condition. The shoulder and side wool is on the outside because there is a majority of that "sort" of wool in a fleece.



6 Sacking wool. One person works inside the bag and arranges the fleeces in an orderly manner. Bags are packed "round" or "flat." Each "grade" of wool should be sacked separately. Pack wool solid enough so bag will not bend or fold when handled.

Wool Preparation

Can And Must Be Improved

(Reprinted from Sunbeam Corporation Pamphlet)

PREPARATION of wool in the United States is generally performed in a manner far below the standards of leading wool producing countries. Mills, as a rule, prefer foreign wool because the lower conversion costs more than offset their higher grease price. This emphasizes the poor manner in which United States produced wool is prepared.

The over-all preparation of wool necessitates an understanding among those in all branches of the industry and the recognition of their respective responsibilities and obligations and their relation one with the other.

The grower must breed, feed and manage sheep properly if good wool is produced. He should provide adequate facilities for shearing—including a clean place. The shearer should (1) remove the wool devoid of "second cuts"; (2) keep the fleece in one piece; (3) avoid permanent injury to the sheep; and (4) accomplish shearing in a reasonable time. Those charged with rolling, tying and sacking the wool must do it properly—see accompanying pictures.

All this cuts down the work (and costs) performed by the marketing agent and increases the possibility of his obtaining a price more nearly the true value of the clip. Conversion costs at mills will also be lowered.

Such a program of understanding and ACTION by everyone in the wool industry can result in the production of U. S. wool equal in quality and demand to wool from any country in the world. We are far behind now but there is "no time like the present" to do something about it.

The objective of 4-H Sheep Shearing and Wool Preparation Project—which culminates annually with the National 4-H Sheep Shearing Contest at the International Livestock Exposition—is to promote wider understanding of the over-all wool problem.

It is better to make improvements voluntarily before they are brought on us by an open world wool market.

Management Practices

The 4-H Sheep Shearing and Wool Preparation Project includes, in addition to shearing, the teaching of those management practices performed with the Shear-master which increases the quality of the wool clip and contributes to greater sheep project returns. These practices include: (1) tagging the entire flock before shearing or before lambing; (2) summer shearing of lambs to be kept as replacements; (3) shearing feeder lambs for more economical gains; (4) shearing heads to correct wool blindness; (5) shearing rams before breeding season and (6) tagging ewes before breeding.



7 Wool bags in a wool warehouse. Store wool in a clean dry place. Dirty, wet places increase the shrinkage. Wet wool, dung locks, etc.—cause wool to mildew and cause stains which cannot be removed in scouring—therefore, should never be sacked with good wool.



8 Proper sacking makes it possible for wool to be presented in an attractive manner to prospective buyers. Seams are run on the bags in warehouses to expose the wool. Everything shows—so be careful what goes into the bag.



9 When wool is sold on grade—each fleece passes over the "graders" table. It pays to put wool up right. When wool reaches the mill, every fleece passes over the "sorters" table where it is unrolled and divided into the various "sorts" found within the fleece.

ATTEND 25th ANNUAL

OREGON RAM SALE

AUGUST 17

PENDLETON

10:00 A.M.

Selected Superior Rams

Sale Sponsored by

OREGON WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 256

PENDLETON, OREGON

May Wool Market Affairs

THE May 1950 wool market isn't a very exciting one to report. During first days before the wool price regulation came out, uncertainty of prices stalemated the domestic market, slowed down the foreign markets and caused the futures market to drop the full limit of ten cents each day. Then after ceilings were established, the futures market steadied, foreign markets firmed up and the outlook was better. But not for long. On May 22nd the Office of Price Stabilization announced a 9 percent cut in ceilings on wool futures and wool top futures, effective May 28th, and that market was again off the full limit. The futures market also reflects in a large measure news from Korea; the more favorable reports usually result in downward trading.

Only a few sales in western producing areas have been made since the ceiling price order. The unsold clips apparently are in very strong hands. Offers of \$1.50 and \$1.60 on some Humboldt County, California wools, grading 50's to 64's were refused during the latter part of May and a Utah firm was also reported as having

turned down an offer of \$1.16½ on some 13,000 fleeces on which \$1.50 had been offered earlier in the year and \$1.37½ as late as March 24th.

The California Wool Grower covers several sales of wool pools. The 12 months' wool of Eldorado County pool brought \$1.29½; the lamb's wool, 90 cents and tags, 50 cents. For the Amador County pool \$1.29½ was paid for the 12 months', 97½ cents for the lamb's and 50 cents for the tags. For the 30,000 pounds of wool concentrated in Central Valley wool pool, 96½ cents was given for the ewe's wool; 90 cents for the lamb's and 36 cents for the tags.

Sales of lamb's wool were also reported at various points in California at \$1.05 to \$1.10. From \$1.15 to \$1.25 is also said to have been paid recently for Willamette (Oregon) Valley wool, mostly low quarter, quarter and three-eighths blood. Some medium fleece wools were also picked up in a price range of \$1.25 to \$1.30.

The civilian goods market is not too active. While fall lines are now being priced and shown by some manufacturers,

not a great number of purchases are being made, because cutters are said to have fairly large inventories.

Lack of military buying is also a major factor in the stagnant wool market at present but word coming out of the Office of the Quartermaster General is that as soon as they know what their appropriations are to be for the next fiscal year, their requirements will be made known. Such needs, it is believed, will not be below those for the current fiscal year.

It will take about 275 million pounds (clean) virgin wool or about 12 percent of the world's production to take care of military needs during the coming season, including current requirements, normal reserves, but no stockpiling. These are the estimates Mr. F. S. Arthur, general manager of the United Kingdom - Dominion Wool Disposals, Ltd. (J-O) presented to the conference of the International Wool Textile Organization at Barcelona, Spain, on May 26th. While not overwhelming, Mr. Arthur considers the military demand sufficiently large to make it necessary for governments to time their orders carefully in order to prevent a recurrence of the wide fluctuations of the past year. Wool production during 1951-52 is figured at about 2,300,000,000 pounds (clean) wool or at about the same level as last year. While the J-O stockpile is at an end, it is thought that the final half million bales of that wool included in the current year's auctions will be offset by increased production in the coming season. With the spreading out of orders to fill the governments' requirements, Mr. Arthur believed that supply and demand could come into balance during 1951-52.

The United States is not a member of the International Wool Textile Organization. Its 15 members include: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Uruguay.

The Dominion auctions are entering their last lap for the current selling season, with the re-opening scheduled for August 27th at Sydney and August 28th at Adelaide, Australia. Toward the end of May there seemed to be considerable confusion as to just what the price levels were at Australian points. Some reports stated markets were firm; others that they were easier. A Sydney report indicated prices were down 10 to 15 percent on a poor selection of wools. Our regular correspondent, Mr. Colin Webb, discusses the Australian wool market more fully.

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Australian Wool Prices

May 18, 1951

By COLIN WEBB

AUSTRALIAN wool prices have had their ups and downs this month but have firmed recently at prices which are still very profitable to growers. After crashing by 15 to 20 percent at early sales, they recovered by up to 10 percent on May 9 at Geelong, Victoria, when American buyers operated for the first time since March. Since then, prices have held firm at new levels and growers have lost their fit of the jitters. America's activity on the market is dictating world prices.

When things were at their worst, economists forecast that further reductions would curb inflation and hoist taxes. However, they did not think woolen suits would be any cheaper for many months. Some people even thought we should go straight back to producing sheep chiefly for mutton and not wool, but things are far from being as bad as that.

Despite lower values, Australian wool growers have broken all price records this season. For the first 10 months, their gross receipts were nearly \$1,300,000,000—by far the greatest wool check any country has ever received. It is nearly 2½ times the amount growers had been paid by this time last season and more than 14 times as much as they got for their whole clip in the last year before World War II. They still have 326,630 bales to sell. These should be worth another \$140,000,000.

News has just been received of a huge international wool scheme, financed with initial capital of more than \$200,000,000 to prevent wool prices falling below levels to be fixed by the Federal Government in a few days. Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Britain will participate. Australia's contribution will be about \$130,000,000, of which about \$108,000,000 will come from the levy of 7½ percent of total receipts imposed on growers this season.

But politicians are not going to force growers into the scheme. Federal Minister for Commerce and Agriculture McEwen says the deal will lapse if growers do not want it. Producers will then get the levy back and take their chance on what happens when prices fall.

Meanwhile, despite more money than ever in their wool checks, many growers will have to borrow to pay Federal taxes. Some have spent more already than the differences between their taxes and their gross earnings.

Sheep prices are still high. A West Australian record price of nearly \$25 a head has just been paid for a pen of 14 lambs. Another repercussion of high wool prices comes from the Melbourne, Victoria, Housewives' Association which has protested against the high price of woolen clothing. Just an ordinary man's suit costs up to \$45—nearly twice as much as a year ago.

Housewives have protested also against the use of the virus myxomatosis to kill rabbits. They claim that it is inhumane and is dangerous to human beings. But the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization says the protest is too late. Myxomatosis has started to do its job and no one can stop it now that mosquitoes have been infected to carry it among rabbits. At any rate, claims CSIRO, the disease is not at all harmful to humans. Meanwhile the stock of Victorian rabbits for sale has dropped so low that the state is importing rabbits from Tasmania—where there is no myxomatosis yet—which are selling for 23 cents each retail.

Although good rains have relieved the pasture position in Victoria's southwest wool growing areas, drouth conditions are

causing a lot of worry in New South Wales. Graziers are paying about \$270 a month to keep 1000 sheep alive. This is six times the rates of a few years ago. Conditions are still dry in northern South Australia where some properties have had to sell some of their sheep because of lack of feed.

Sheepmen's worries also include rustlers and attacks on flocks by dogs. Packs of dogs have killed or maimed more than 40 sheep near Ballarat, Victoria, in the last four months. One farmer threatens to shoot any stray dog on his property whether it is molesting sheep or not. A sheep farmer at Warooka, South Australia, lost 24 sheep in last week's attacks by dogs.

Five South Australians claim a record by shooting 51 foxes in six hours one night. They use a spotlight to find the foxes whose eyes glisten in the beam like diamonds.

Three years ago, Sydney philanthropist E. J. Hallstrom had 800 sheep flown to New Guinea. The flock has now grown to 1200 and the first clip to be offered from it in Sydney was sold last week.

Australia's sheep aren't peaceful critters. Mrs. Mary Whelan of Dalby, Queensland,

A WOOL BUREAU PILOT COURSE



Members of the class completing The Wool Bureau's pilot course, "Woolfacts for Women's Apparel and Fabrics Salespeople," look over some of the Bureau's literature during the final session in the Public Library at Stamford, Conn. Mrs. Dorothy Burgess, instructor, is shown at the right in the front row. The five-week, ten-hour project was presented as part of Connecticut's Distributive Education program. It forms the basis of a course which the Bureau will present in other States along with its course, "Woolfacts for Men's Clothing Salesmen," which was presented in a pilot operation earlier at New Haven.

doesn't think so at any rate. Her pet ram knocked her down and caused extensive injuries to her face and hands. She also had shock.

An Australian sheepman recently walked into a West End London motor sales room and ordered a Rolls Royce car with a special glass partition for the driver. "What's that for?" asked the salesman. "It's so I can shove my sheep in the back of the car without them breathing down my neck," replied the sheep owner.

Montana Ram Sale Plans

PLANS are nearing completion for the swing of the auctioneer's gavel at the 1951 Montana Ram Sale which will be held at the Eastern Montana Fairgrounds in Miles City, Montana, Monday, September 24, 1951.

The sale will be sponsored by the Montana Wool Growers Association under the direction of the Ram Sale Committee composed of W. A. Denecke, Bozeman; Wallace Ulmer, Miles City; and James Oliver, Albion. Everett E. Shuey of Helena will be sale manager and Ken Conzelman of Bozeman auctioneer. The Miles City Chamber of Commerce and the Miles City Fair Board are helping to speed arrangements by giving their generous support and co-operation. Approximately 600 head of well-bred, high quality range rams are expected to be entered in the sale by the leading breeders of the State.

Entry blanks, rules and terms for the sale may be obtained from the Montana Wool Growers Association, Helena, Montana. Breeders wishing to consign to this sale should request entry blanks immediately.



"MRS. SKITTLE DOESN'T REMIND ME OF A SUFFOLK-RAMBOUILLET CROSS BREED, MOM!"

—The National Wool Grower

The association reserves the right to reject any or all entries, and in case of rejection, the entry fee will be returned. The association also reserves the right to limit the number of entries from the consignor. A sifting committee will be appointed to check all entries, assuring that only quality rams will be offered for sale. The following entry fees will apply to all entries: Single Studs, \$15.00 per head; Registered Pens, \$5.00 per head; Pens of Range Rams; \$3.00 per head.

U.P.'S BULLETIN

(Continued from page 26)

The four subdivisions in Section III, Swine, are breeds, herd management, housing and equipment and sanitation.

The Livestock Shipping section is highlighted by discussion of railroad stock-

yards, ordering cars, uniform contract, feed in transit and diversions, terminal markets and selling, quarantines, mixed loads, shipping sheep and shipping hogs.

Loss Prevention considers the subject on the farm and in shipping.

The Union Pacific Railroad is also stressing the safe handling of livestock through the education of its employees, and improvement and repairs of railroad stockyards and rolling stock to prevent injury to livestock shipments.

The current program of the Union Pacific also includes a multi-million dollar stock car project. Construction of 1000 new stock cars has already been completed and underway at Denver is the reconditioning of 950.

The Union Pacific asserts that it is their intention to make 1951 a year of "bon voyage" for the cow, the pig, and the sheep.

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Spanish Fork, Utah
- DORNEY, C. W.
Monte Vista, Colorado
- HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
- HANSON, MARK B.
Spanish Fork, Utah
- HOLMQUIST, A. E. & SON
Rt. 1, Filer, Idaho
- HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.
Stanford, Montana
- LIND & SONS, ELMER
Vernal, Utah
- MARQUISS, R. B., & SONS
Gillette, Wyoming
- MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1
- MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
- PFISTER, JOSEPH
Node, Wyoming
- PINE TREE RANCH
Gillette, Wyoming
- THOMAS, PETE
Malad, Idaho
- THOMPSON RANCH, E. B.
Milan, Missouri
- YOUNG, CY
St. Anthony, Idaho

CORRIEDALES

- MATTHEWS, J. W.
Burley, Idaho

CROSSBREDS

- CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon
- THE PAULY RANCH
Deer Lodge, Montana
- SCHULZ, LESTER R.
Sheridan, Montana

HAMPSHIRE

- BROADMEAD FARMS
Amity, Oregon
- HUBBARD, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon

- MACCARTHY & SONS, D. P.
Salem, Oregon

POOLES' MAGIC VALLEY HAMPSHIRE

- Rte. 3, Jerome, Idaho
- ROCK AND SON, P. J.
Drumheller, Alta, Canada
- TEDMON LIVESTOCK
Rte. 3, Ft. Collins, Colorado
- WARRICK, ROY B. & SON
Oskaloosa, Iowa

PANAMAS

- BELL, TOM
Rupert, Idaho
- HORN, JOSEPH
Rupert, Idaho
- LAIDLAW & SONS, INC., JAMES
Muldoon, Idaho
- MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1

RAMBOUILLETS

- BAGLEY, VOYLE
Aurora, Utah
- BARNARD CO., BRUCE M.
Shiprock, N. M.
- BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.
Ephraim, Utah
- BEAL, DR. JOHN H.
Cedar City, Utah
- CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.
Ephraim, Utah
- CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon
- HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
- J. K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET
FARM
Mt. Pleasant, Utah
- NIELSON SHEEP CO.
Ephraim, Utah
- THE PAULY RANCH
Deer Lodge, Montana
- PFISTER, THOS., & SONS
Node, Wyoming
- VASSAR, ERVIN E.
Dixon, California
- WITHERS, JOHN V.
Paisley, Oregon

SUFFOLKS

- BARNARD CO., BRUCE M.
Shiprock, N. M.
- BECKER, M. W.
Rupert, Idaho
- BONIDA FARM
Lima, Montana
- BURTON, T. B.
Cambridge, Idaho
- CURRY, S. E.
Plainview, Texas
- FOX, FLOYD T.
Silverton, Oregon
- FULLMER BROS.
Star Route, Menan, Idaho
- GRENVILLE, ARTHUR C. B.
Morrin, Alta, Canada
- HALL, WILLIAM C.
Falkland, B. C., Canada
- HUBBARD, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon
- LAIDLAW & SONS, INC., JAMES
Muldoon, Idaho
- MURDOCK, A. F. & S. A.
Driggs, Idaho
- PEMBROKE, RALPH
Big Lake, Texas
- PIGGOT, D. R.
McMurdo, Golden, B. C., Canada
- ROCK & SON, P. J.
Drumheller, Alta, Canada
- SUFFOLKDALE MEADOWS
Ilderton, Ontario, Canada
- VASSAR, ERVIN E.
Dixon, California
- VAUGHN, HOWARD
Dixon, California
- WADDELL, DAVE
Amity, Oregon
- WANKIER, FARRELL T.
Levan, Utah
- WARRICK, ROY B. & SON
Oskaloosa, Iowa
- TARGHEES
- HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.
Stanford, Montana
- PFISTER, LEO
Node, Wyoming

More About the California Ram Sale

THE high averages made at the 31st California Ram Sale were received by wire in time for the May issue. The table below compares the averages with last year's sale.

Also, in addition to the top price of \$1100 for a Hampshire stud mentioned in last month's issue, there were several other very interesting sales. Wynn S. Hansen of Collinston, Utah, sold a pen of two unregistered Columbia range rams at \$560 a head—top pen price in the sale—to the Campbell Ranch at Dixon, California. Hansen also sold a pen of five Rambouillet yearling range rams at \$550 a head to Jackson D. McCarty & Company of Stockton, California and another pen of 5 to Bert Otterson of Willows, California at \$500. Hansen's average for 15 yearling range rams was \$473.33. As shown in the table, the pens out-distanced the single studs in the Rambouillet division.

Ernest and Donald Ramstetter of Golden, Colorado, consigned the top stud Corriedale which was purchased by the Campbell ranch at \$500.

Included in the 1719 sheep sold were 124 registered purebred ewes which averaged \$134.15. The 1595 rams sold averaged \$206.05.

CALIFORNIA SALE AVERAGES, 1950-1951

Breeds	1950		1951	
	No.	Avg. Price	No.	Avg. Price
HAMPSHIRE:				
Stud Rams	22	\$220.23	19	\$383.94
Range Rams	543	172.64	609	213.54
Ewes	9	103.33	20	148.50
SUFFOLKS:				
Stud Rams	15	242.67	20	347.25
Range Rams	454	157.88	642	175.03
Ewes	26	99.42	42	116.55
CORRIEDALES:				
Stud Rams	32	248.59	6	317.50
Range Rams	76	120.75	103	212.33
Ewes	60	98.83	38	139.60
RAMBOUILLETS:				
Stud Rams	2	242.50	3	233.33
Range Rams	22	101.25	51	287.21
ROMELDALES:				
Stud Rams	1	200.00	1	500.00
Range Rams	14	129.29	33	244.09
Ewes .....	...	...	20	143.75
SOUTHDOWNS:				
Stud Rams	5	148.50	4	168.23
Range Rams	15	92.50	19	164.75
Ewes	10	97.50	2	150.00
COLUMBIAS:				
Stud Rams .....	...	...	2	230.00
Range Rams	34	113.31	80	229.50
Ewes .....	...	...	2	180.00

Outstanding Wool Show

ENTRIES in the California Wool Show—79—this year were not only 50 percent larger in number but a greater number of them were really good fleeces, according to Dr. J. F. Wilson, Wool Specialist of the University of California, who managed the show.

The coveted award of the event—the Palace Hotel trophy for the best fleece—was won by A. T. Spencer of Winters, California, on a Romeldale fleece weighing 17.62 pounds and described as having a light shrink, long staple, excellent color and lock formation. Mr. Spencer also won both first prizes for best exhibits of five fleeces and the trophy for the best fine wool fleece in the middle counties of California.

The trophy offered by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers for the most valuable fleece from the manufacturers' point of view was won by the Mailliard Ranch of Yorkville, California, on a 21.62 pound fleece from a New Zealand Merino ram. The clean weight of this fleece was estimated at 15 pounds. The Mailliard Ranch also won the grand sweepstakes

award for the best wool fleece from a flock of 1000 or more range ewes, and the trophy for the heaviest clean weight of fleece.

Landa Bros. of Sparks, Nevada, won the award given by the First National Bank of Nevada for the champion fleece from Nevada.

Frank C. Clarke of Laytonville, California, won trophies for the best fine wool fleece in northern counties, best group of three fleeces in northern counties and the best fine wool fleece in California. He also took first place in the half-blood and fine combing division in market classes.

Walter Wiswell of Lincoln made first place in the three-eighths blood combing in the market class and received the trophy for the best California range ram fleece.

First place awards in the breed classes were: Delaine or New Zealand Merino—Mailliard Ranch, Yorkville; Rambouillet, Glenn Maddux, Bakersfield; Corriedale, Jerry King, Cheyenne, Wyoming (also won first place in quarter blood combing market class); Romney, D. N. Gould of Hydesville (also won trophy for the best coarse wool fleece in northern counties and best coarse wool fleece in State); Columbia, C. W. Pierce School, Canoga Park (also won

trophy for best medium wool fleece on southern counties); Romeldale, A. T. Spencer of Winters.

Other winners of special trophies were Crane Ranch, for the best medium wool fleece in northern counties; James Anderson, best medium wool fleece in middle counties and best medium wool fleece in California; John Narbaitz for the best fine wool in southern counties.

The wool show was held in conjunction with the California Ram Sale in Sacramento on April 29th. J. M. Coon of the Western Wool Storage Company at Portland judged the fleeces.

World Sheep Numbers Move Upward

A 4 percent increase in the world sheep population is estimated for 1951. The largest percentage increase (10 percent) is indicated for the Soviet Union. In Europe, Oceania (Australia and New Zealand) and South America a 4 percent rise is estimated; in Africa 3 percent; in North America 2 percent; and in Asia 1 percent. The 4 percent increase for the entire world will bring sheep numbers up to 761,700,000 head against 733,900,000 in 1950.

This Month's Quiz:

"What do you consider the most difficult problem in marketing lambs?"

I am only speaking for myself, but I don't think we have any lamb marketing problems as we are close to railroads and feed is quite accessible near shipping points.

J. Y. Otondo
Buckeye Arizona

ADEQUATE transportation facilities. The railroads could provide facilities which would enable growers to truck their lambs to the railroad and be able to properly feed and water them until they could be loaded.

In order to be assured of available trucks to haul lambs to railroads at present we must schedule our haul two months or more prior to shipping date. This is rather hard to determine owing to difference in seasons. Last year I could have held the lambs at least a week longer.

I should like to have seen the auction sales been given a better trial at our central markets. They are working well at country concentration points.

Ralph R. Reeve
Hamilton, Colorado

WE in the Rico, Dolores County, Colorado district depend on the Narrow Gauge Railroad for shipping out our lambs. Due to bad weather at shipping time, we are often set back when floods and slides tear out sections of the road. All shippers are charged \$20 per car extra to help the railroad keep operating.

Redd & Summers
Monticello, Utah

Targhee Breeders Forming Association

ON May 16th and 17th a meeting was held at the U. S. Range Sheep Experiment Station for the purpose of discussing the formation of a Targhee breed association. The meeting was attended by 14 Targhee breeders, members of the Dubois staff, the USDA, and representatives from the Montana Experiment Station and Wool Laboratory. The main object of the meeting was to give some measure of protection to the Targhee breed and to set up standards of excellence and of breeding background which would define those sheep that could qualify as Targhees. A good deal of the discussion centered around the number of top crosses of U. S. Targhee rams or their equivalent on ewes of acceptable quality, and type that would be neces-



The Hampshire stud ram that topped the 31st California Ram Sale. D. Liskey of Klamath Falls, Oregon, center, paid \$1100 for the ram to Roy Heise of Gardnerville, Nevada, right. Mrs. Heise is shown at the left.

sary before a breeder's sheep could be considered for flock registry, and the additional top crosses necessary in a registered flock to produce individuals that could be considered for individual registration.

A committee has been named to study the form of organization desirable to establish a set of standards for qualification and registration of Targhee sheep, to develop a method of inspection, and to formulate a set of by-laws. The committee will meet again formally at Dubois, Idaho, the afternoon of September 27, 1951, following the annual Dubois sale. It is expected that final touches will be put on the plan at this meeting and that a well worked out and agreeable set of plans can be presented that evening to the Targhee breeders of the U. S. for their adoption. Members of this committee are G. Curtis Hughes, Chairman, Henry Yoppe, Dr. H. C. Gardiner, H. S. Hibbard, all of Montana, Leo Pfister, Node, Wyoming, and Steve Thompson, Heppner, Oregon. Mr. J. E. Nordby of the Dubois Station and

J. L. VanHorn of the Montana Experiment Station are advisors to the committee.

August 1st for Idaho's Sale

THE Annual Idaho State Ram Sale has been set for August 1, Filer, Idaho, states Robert S. Blastock, chairman of the grower committee supervising this outstanding field day.

This is the 30th annual event as sponsored by the Idaho Wool Growers Association. It has served a most useful purpose through the years, Blastock says, having contributed materially in upbuilding quality of Idaho sheep.

Listings of offerings are now being submitted by Idaho purebred sheep breeders. The committee composed of H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Dr. S. W. McClure, Bliss, and E. F. Rinehart, Boise, Extension Animal Husbandman, with Chairman Blastock, as supervisors of this function, on behalf of the industry, will select entries on a quality basis.—I.W.G.A.

THE *Auxiliaries*



National Vice President
Mrs. J. T. (Marvel) Murdock

Our First Vice President

MRS. Joseph T. Murdock, of Heber City, Utah, is affectionately known as "Marvel" to her numerous friends and acquaintances. No one is more truly named than this charming lady, for she is indeed a "marvel" of versatility. Gifted in art, music, and drama, she is a great humanitarian, a civic leader and worker, a wonderful and understanding mother, mother-in-law, and grandmother.

A list of her activities only begins to tell her story; you have to read between the lines to realize that most of her little unselfish acts are unknown and unsung.

Of Marvel's five sons, four are married and the youngest attends the Utah State Agricultural College at Logan. Three other sons have already graduated from this same college. Her boys have been outstanding athletes in school and Marvel an ardent sport enthusiast. She has seven grandchildren with whom she spends many hours, enjoying and caring for them.

In addition to being the mainstay of the Heber Chapter of the Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary, Marvel has been president of the Utah Auxiliary and is at pres-

ent its historian. She was second vice president of the National Auxiliary for two years under Mrs. Clell Lung and now is first vice president of the National. Marvel started the high school girls in the Heber High School working on wool material in 1943. This little beginning was the nucleus of the "Make It Yourself With Wool" sewing contest as we know it now.

Would you think it possible for one person to bring up a family and at the



In addition to a great variety of civic and home activities, Mrs. Murdock also finds time for her own cultural development. The above reproduction of one of her water colors shows the excellence of her work.

same time find time to learn to paint beautiful pictures, take part in dramatics, sing in choral groups, work in Red Cross, take an active part in church activities, politics, literary clubs, and support her husband in his sheep business and be an active worker in the Wool Growers' Auxiliary? At present Marvel is county vice chairman of the Republican party in Wasatch County and is president of the 1st Ward Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Association of the L.D.S. Church, secretary-treasurer of Wasatch County Recreation Council, district commander of Utah Cancer Society, historian of the Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary and first vice president of the National Auxiliary.

Her friends say they are most impressed

by her constant good humor and cheerful disposition. Very rarely do you see her face when it isn't wreathed in smiles. Besides, with her rare gift of story telling it is not possible to keep from smiling yourself when she begins to spin yarns.

Mr. Murdock runs sheep in eastern Utah in what is known as the Uintah Basin and they make their home in a small town in a picturesque valley nearly surrounded by mountains. Heber City is on Highway 40, fifty miles east of Salt Lake City, and I'm sure any of her friends in the National Auxiliary would be a welcome and delighted guest at their home. The next time you take a trip this way, why don't you drop in and surprise Marvel? You'll marvel at the "marvel" she really is!

—Mrs. Emory C. Smith

Auxiliary Officers Honored by Legislature

MRS. J. W. Vance and Mrs. Jim Gill, National Auxiliary President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively, were given unusual recognition in the Texas Senate on May 9, 1951. Guests of Senator Dorsey Hardeman, they were officially welcomed and extended the courtesy of the floor for the day in a special resolution as follows:

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 219

WHEREAS, We are honored today by the presence of two charming and distinguished daughters of Texas; and

WHEREAS, These distinguished ladies are prominent residents of Coleman County, Texas, and are actively engaged, with their respective husbands, in ranching and farming activities, and in the promotion of the livestock industry; and

WHEREAS, In recognition of their outstanding service and constructive contributions to the development of agriculture, livestock and livestock products, especially in the use of wool and mohair, these ladies have been called frequently to positions of high honor and leadership in various organizations interested in such matters; and

WHEREAS, One of these ladies, namely, Mrs. John Will Vance of the Golden Hoof Farm, Coleman County, Texas, is a former President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association and is now President of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association, one of the oldest livestock organizations in the United States, and including members from all of the Western States; and

WHEREAS, The other of these ladies, namely, Mrs. Jim Gill of the JFG Polled Hereford Ranch, Coleman County, Texas, is Secretary-Treasurer of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association; and

WHEREAS, It is the desire of the members of the Senate to recognize the presence of these lovely West Texans, and to extend them a welcome to the Capitol today; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Senate of Texas, that Mrs. Vance and Mrs. Gill be officially welcomed to the Senate and be extended the courtesies of the floor for the day; and that they be invited to address the Senate.

President Vance gave a short talk before the assembly on wool and mohair.

PRESIDENT VANCE IN NEW YORK

Our National Auxiliary President spent the week of May 14th in New York City on an educational tour as guest of the Wool Bureau, Inc.

State Activities

COLORADO

Wool Contest Launched

SOME 1000 home sewing contest kits have been sent by the Colorado Wool Growers Auxiliary to home demonstration agents, county agents, 4-H Club directors, Future Homemakers of America, school and college clothing directors and last year's contestants in the "Make It Yourself—With Wool" event. Mrs. Mike Hayes, State contest director, has also appointed chairmen of six of the State's eight contest districts.

The Colorado contest prizes this year include two all-expense trips via United Airlines to the National Convention in Portland, one for the junior and one for the senior winner; two Westinghouse electric sewing machines, and wool fabric lengths for suits, coats or dresses. A special award of a two-year grant of aid totaling \$300 has been offered by the Colorado Woman's College for the girl who shows unusual ability in sewing workmanship and who plans on attending the CWC.

UTAH

New Chapter Organized

AT a luncheon meeting on April 27, held at the Bluebird Cafe in Logan, another chapter to the Women's Auxiliary of the Utah Wool Growers Association was born. Wives of sheep raisers from Box Elder, Cache and Rich counties were represented at the meeting. Mrs. Sterling M. Ercanbrack, State auxiliary president, conducted the election and the following officers were chosen: Mrs. Leland Peterson, Hyrum, Cache County, president; Mrs. Quentin Allen, Tremonton, Box Elder County, first vice president; Mrs. Lawrence Johnson, Randolph, Rich County, second vice president; Mrs. Forrest Pritchett, Logan, Cache County, secretary; Mrs. Allen Jenkins, Newton, Cache County, treasurer.

Salt Lake City Chapter

The final meeting of the current season for the Salt Lake City Chapter was held May 14th at the Aviation Club. Installation of the new officers was conducted

by Mrs. Lucy B. Seely, after which Miss Helen Kimball reviewed the new best seller, "The Big Eye," for the members and their guests. New officers to serve for the next year are: Mrs. Emory Smith, president; Mrs. S. I. Greer, vice president; Mrs. Wm. J. Graef, secretary; Mrs. H. H. Stevens, treasurer; Mrs. Aaron Hanson, auditor. Directors are Mrs. W. A. Nielson, Mrs. Tony Smith, and Mrs. Walter Smith.

The new officers held a board meeting at the home of Mrs. Emory Smith May 24th to prepare a program for next year's activities.

The Salt Lake City area finals for the 1951 "Make It Yourself With Wool" will be held early this year, being conducted in the Salt Lake Tribune-Telegram auditorium the night of May 31st. At this time six winners will be chosen to represent the area in the State finals this coming November.

It has been the desire of this group to hold a contest at the close of the school year to tie in with the sewing curriculum of the schools. Most of their sewing with wool comes after Christmas holidays and we are hoping to have greater participation through an early contest this year. Wiss pinking shears will be presented to each of the winners.

TEXAS

Pecos County

THE new presentation of the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest was the main topic of discussion at the regular quarterly meeting of Pecos County Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association. The group met March 30th in the home of Mrs. D. J. Sibley, Sr. Hostesses with Mrs. Sibley were Mrs. Marsh Lea and Mrs. H. H. Matthews.

At the business meeting conducted by Mrs. M. C. Puckett, reports on the quarterly meeting held in Bandera, March 10th, were heard. First plans were made to send all of the area contestants to the State style show to be staged as part of the State Wool and Mohair Festival in October.

Barbara Rainwater, 1950 essay and sewing contestant, read her essay which won second place in the National contest last year.

Coleman County

The quarterly entertainment of the Coleman County Auxiliary of the Breeder-Feeder Association and the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association was a complete success. Held early in March, the event was labeled a dinner dance, but was

modified to meet western standards.

The Coleman County recreation hall at the rodeo grounds was branded with the ranch motif—lanterns for lights, etc. The band stand was camouflaged with saddles, bed rolls, and lariats. The menus, which were decorated with cattle brands, featured as an entree, Son-of-a-Gun, supplemented with sour dough biscuits and coffee. Peace officers, deputized for the evening, collected \$2 at the door from each couple and pinned sombrero receipts on the guests. Six-shooters on the tables helped enforce a peaceable night, and started off the festivities in a spirit of fun.

Four new members were introduced when the Coleman County Auxiliary met April 2nd. Auxiliary members honored their husbands with a chicken supper in the recreation building. Hostesses were Mrs. Mark Griffis, Mrs. Don Coursey and Mrs. W. D. Terry. Musical numbers were given during supper.

Mrs. Henry Newman, president of the Coleman Auxiliary, was appointed to the State Wool Promotion Committee. The Coleman group voted to have a local style show some time in the fall and also to cooperate with the State in its plans.

Hill Country

The Texas Wool and Mohair Festival, with the "Make It Yourself With Wool and Mohair" style show in conjunction, was the major business on the agenda of the Hill Country Auxiliary when they met in regular quarterly business session at Bandera, March 18th. Forty-five ladies from the various Hill Country towns gathered for the meeting in the American Legion Hall and Mrs. Ross Snodgrass, president of the chapter, presided.

Mrs. Snodgrass appointed committee members on the contest, including Mrs. Joe Almond, Lampasas. Mrs. G. A. Blimp, Burnet; Mrs. J. E. Tatum, Rocksprings; Mrs. Fordtram Johnson, Junction; Mrs. Claude Haby, Leakey; Mrs. Dean Hopf, Harper; Miss Merdie M. Barth, Fredericksburg; Mrs. Chester Heinen, Comfort; Mrs. Ray Wyatt, Bandera; Mrs. Ross Meritt, Mountain Home; Mrs. C. N. Nutter, Ingram; Miss Ada Mae Montell, Center Point. Mrs. Hondo Crouch was appointed style show chairman; Mrs. Felix Real, Jr., display chairman for the festival, and Mrs. Monty Holekamp as home-made display chairman.

Following the business meeting the Bandera ladies served refreshments. The St. Patrick's Day motif was carried out in woolly lambs with green ribbons about their necks and three-leaf clovers.

AROUND the RANGE COUNTRY

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made.

Statements about the weather and range conditions are taken from U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending May 22nd.

★ ★ ★ ★

Snow fell at points in Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota and Colorado the first days of June.

ARIZONA

Scattered showers Tuesday and Wednesday, mainly over central mountains. Ranges there much improved, but stock water still short. Livestock good.

Buckeye, Maricopa County
May 17, 1951

We received \$1.05 for our wool this year compared to 57.5 cents last year. Our wool shrinks about 63 percent. I don't believe there is a clip left that is grower-owned. This year's clip has all been sold.

This year we paid the shearing contractor 35 cents to have our ewes shorn, but I don't know what he pays his shearers.

Fat lambs have been contracted in this section at 34 to 35 cents and recent sales of yearling ewes out of wool, have been reported at \$35. Our lamb crop was 10 percent below last year's.

—J. Y. Otondo

CALIFORNIA

Temperatures averaged near normal to above in coastal areas and well above in Central Valley. No measurable precipitation, except in some Sierra Nevada districts. In

upper Sacramento Valley, favored most crops and farming operations; most livestock on summer ranges; valley ranges still in fair shape, due to late rains. In San Diego district, cool with some frost, but no damage; recent rains benefited ranges and pastures in mountain valleys; grain crops reported poorest in years.

COLORADO

Temperatures normal in east, somewhat below in west. Precipitation mostly above normal; excessive in extreme southeast and extreme north-central. Benefits to ranges and crops exceed losses. Ranges and pastures previously short and dry, improving rapidly. Alfalfa short but good stands. In general, crops, ranges, subsoil moisture and irrigation water supply outlook much improved.

Hamilton, Moffat County
May 20, 1951

It has been very dry on the winter range and feed couldn't grow. However, it rained in spots last week. My sheep go on the summer range about July 10th

COLUMBIA and TARGHEE YEARLING RAMS IN LOTS AND CARLOADS

All sired only by top quality DUBOIS RAMS. Dubois sires have been used exclusively for twelve years.

Our 1951 Wool Clip, both Whiteface and Blackface, sold for \$1.60 per pound.

*Boston comment on 1000 ram fleeces, March 15, 1951:
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Daryle Getting, Manager

"HALLMARK" SUFFOLKS

*Big, Active Sheep
True to Type*



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5 REGISTERED YEARLINGS



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Falkland, B.C., Canada

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Phone 314

1 Mile Southwest of Twin Falls

and feed prospects are good. We have had serious losses from coyotes; ewes were restless. The number of lambs saved is 15 percent under last year.

We paid shearers 45 cents without board against 40 cents last year; the contract includes tying fleeces and bagging.

There is only a very small amount of wool not sold or contracted in this area.

—Ralph R. Reeve

IDAHO

Sunny and mild most of period. Scattered frosts morning of 14th but did no serious damage. Best growing week of season so far. Light showers mostly at beginning. Soil moisture still generally adequate from last week's rain. Alfalfa, peas, pastures, and ranges good growth.

Firth, Bingham County
June 2, 1951

Feed is good on the spring range now, but it has been very slow in starting. Our sheep graze in the Caribou National Forest in the summer and I think the feed will be good there.

We had a 100 percent lamb crop; no serious spring losses of any kind. Lamb contracts have been made recently as follows: 25 to 33 cents for fat lambs and feeders; 38 cents for fine-wool ewe lambs; 36 cents for whitefaced crossbred ewe lambs and 36 cents for mixed lots. Fine-wool yearling ewes have been sold at \$40 a head and whitefaced crossbreds at \$38.

Believe all the wool in this area has been sold or contracted.

—George D. Hansen

MONTANA

Seasonable temperature west of Divide, warm in east. A few widely scattered light showers. Soil moisture shortage hampering germination and growth of crops in south-east; also, short locally in central and south-west; adequate elsewhere. Ranges satisfactory growth. Cattle in good condition.

NEVADA

Light showers over north middle of week and scattered thundershowers throughout State over weekend. Livestock and ranges improving. Spraying alfalfa.

NEW MEXICO

Cool week, with frequent showers in east and north-central. Precipitation heavy in eastern border counties and locally in northern mountains; little or no rain in south-central or west of Divide. Moisture will permit planting of row crops in east and will insure range feed. Most of south and west continues dry, with range feed short.

Tierra Amarilla, Rio Arriba County
May 21, 1951

Shearing will start here about the last of May; we will pay shearers 35 per head without board. This includes tiers and trompers.

Wool was contracted early around this section from 75 cents to \$1.10 and lambs

BONVUE...

*.. Pardonably Proud ..
Announces its consignment of stud rams and ewes to the*

**ALL-AMERICAN
CORRIEDALE SALE**
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July 24, 1951

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Does your flock produce \$15.00 per ewe for wool in a year?

Do your lambs top the market?

If not, try Corriedales.

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DICKENS, JACK

Walden, Colorado

HANSEN, WYNN S.,

Collinston, Utah

(Charge for listing: \$12 for 12 issues).

The National Wool Grower

have been sold for 30 cents a pound. There have been no sales of yearling ewes that I know of.

As we had a very mild winter with very little snow, the sheep came through in very good condition. I feed my sheep hay and oil cake all through the winter. Spring has been very dry up until the 17th of this month when we had a good rain. I had about a 4 percent loss this year, mostly by dogs. Lambing, up to present date, is turning out very well. Feed on the lambing range is good.

—Carlos Manzanares

OREGON

Temperatures somewhat above normal. No rainfall. Sunshine abundant. Growth of range and pasture grass tremendously improved, resulting in better condition of livestock.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Temperature and precipitation near normal. Livestock good, but short pastures in southwest causing some anxiety.

TEXAS

Flood-producing rains in Panhandle and northwest. Effective rains also fell along eastern edges of Edwards Plateau; elsewhere warm, open weather with only light showers. Pasture and range grass improved; cattle in good condition.

Orient, Tom Green County
May 19, 1951

Fat lambs have sold in this section at 32 to 33 cents and feeder lambs and mixed lots went at 30 to 33 cents. Fine-wool yearling ewes have changed hands at \$30 to \$32.50; crossbreds at about the same figure.

There have been no recent transactions in wool; only about 5 percent of the 1951 wool clip is left in this area. We pay shearers 32 cents per head without board; last year the rate was 25 cents.

The weather is very dry here and feed is short. Compared with other years, May has been very dry. Our sheep stay on the range the year around. Prospects for the summer feed are poor at present. I have had no serious losses but the lamb crop is 15 percent below average numbers.

—Oscar Brown

UTAH

General rains early in week and showers over week end greatly improved range and crop prospects.

June, 1951

THE CHAMPION HAMPSHIRE RAM and THE CHAMPION SUFFOLK RAM

of the 1950 KANSAS
State Fair were bred
and shown by Beau
Geste Farms.

Rams of this kind, with their Size, Scale and Bone, are also
Champion Rams for the Commercial Sheep producer.

This is the Type we will consign to the
National Ram Sale, August 20 & 21.

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Our hardy, northern-raised, heavy boned

SUFFOLK and HAMPSHIRE RAMS

Are bred to give you

More Pounds of Lamb in a Shorter Time.



P. J. ROCK & SON

DRUMHELLER, ALBERTA, CANADA

Monticello, San Juan County
May 16, 1951

Feed is very short on the spring range, much below last year. My sheep go to the summer range on June 25th and the prospect for feed there is good. I have not had any serious spring losses and the number of lambs saved is about the same as last year.

Mixed lots of lambs have been con-

tracted at 32 cents in this section and recent sales of yearling ewes have been reported at \$48, out of wool.

The contract rate we pay shearers is 40 cents, including shearing, tying the fleeces and sacking the wool.

About 75 percent of the wool clip is still in growers' hands. No recent transactions have been reported but some sold early for \$1.06 to \$1.10 per pound.

—Redd & Summers

CALGARY SUMMER SHEEP SALE

JULY 11, 1951

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Rambouillet rams out sold all breeds at most sales in 1950.

Rambouillet ewe lambs for breeders are selling well above slaughter prices.

A volume of skirted Rambouillet ewe and lamb wool sold during April at \$1.90 and \$2.00 per lb. in the grease.

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WASHINGTON

Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal, nights being especially cool beginning of week in east; minima 32° to 40° in east on 12th and 13th, and 40° upward in west. Light showers early days of week, but soil moisture adequate everywhere. Wheat continues excellent growth, but locally weedy in east. Grass crops generally good. Livestock very good, ample pasturage.

WYOMING

Nearly normal temperatures. Precipitation general, except in Big Horn Basin; heavy amounts in south and east and locally in west. Livestock good. Lambing and calving about finished, except in west. Ranges dry in north, good in south. Small grain and row crops good, except in north. Soil moisture good in south, poor in north.

TEXAS EMBARGO ON LOUISIANA SHEEP

The Texas Livestock Sanitary Commission placed an embargo on shipments of sheep from Louisiana, effective May 28th. The order results from recent outbreaks of scabies in Texas sheep believed to have been caused by importation of stock from Louisiana where scabies has existed for many years.

Association Position on Extension of Defense Production Act

(Continued from page 18)

Increased production is the only possible way to create stability.

CPR-35—Ceiling Prices for Wool and Related Fibers is admittedly an interim order and subject to further rollbacks and uncertainties. The OPS has for many weeks been delaying the issuance of a ceiling order in an attempt to place the ceiling at the lowest price possible.

If and when the world wool market exceeds the ceilings, one of two things will happen—the U. S. will not get the wool or ceilings will have to be raised to meet world competition. The way OPS has performed in the past, it is more than likely that delaying tactics will be such that we will miss the wool.

We earnestly recommend that Title IV be stricken from the Defense Production Act; that "differential subsidies" and purchase and resale programs be denied as injurious to the welfare of the country and that a program of increased production and a sound monetary and fiscal policy be adopted.

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- 20 Range Rams**

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August 20 and 21**

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SPANISH FORK, UTAH

FOR A TOP QUALITY PANAMA RAM

with a straight, clean bloodline
with a long staple, fine grade of wool
Look at my consignment at the **NATIONAL
RAM SALE** or my rams at the ranch.

JOE HORN, Rupert, Idaho, R. #2

OPS STATEMENT ON WOOL CEILINGS

(Continued from page 11)

mestic clip in August and September of 1950. By February 1, 1951, about 80 percent of this clip had been contracted for in advance of shearing, and about 90 percent of this amount is still under contract for delivery to topmakers, and worsted and woolen mills. The many dealers who have not established ceiling prices for domestic wool under the General Ceiling Price Regulation are thus unable to deliver this wool, but, at the same time they are required to pay the grower in settlement of their contracts with him. This

has placed a heavy financial burden upon the trade. In addition, it has resulted in a shortage of wool to those mills who have based production plans on the acquisition of wool for which they previously contracted from such dealers.

This regulation establishes dollar and cents ceiling on wool, alpaca, and mohair and on tops and noils, which are semi-manufactures of wool used as raw material by woolen and worsted mills. The ceilings fixed under this regulation do not apply at the grower level, since there is presently insufficient information available upon which to predicate such ceilings. The prices fixed in this regulation will allow the delivery of wool under the majority of contracts previously made which it is believed are at prices lower than the ceiling prices established in this regulation. Moreover, this regulation will permit the marketing of that portion of the domestic clip still in producers' hands. The wool prices which are fixed by this regulation are at a level sufficiently high to allow the importation of wool at prices currently quoted in the world markets. Nevertheless, they represent a rollback of 9 to 12 percent from the highest sales made during the base period of the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

Prices now prevailing in foreign markets, and reflected in the price schedules of this regulation, are 21 percent lower than those reached in the first week of April, the peak of the post-Korean increase, and correspond to the levels attained in early January of this year. Although the ceiling prices established in this regulation reflect the price decline of recent weeks they are not intended to provide a level to be maintained for the indefinite future. Actually, the establishment of such prices is dictated by the

necessity of freeing the movement of wool to mills threatened with suspension of operations due to lack of raw materials. Although lower than the levels reached in April of this year, these prices are above any attained in past years. Any modifications of wool price levels by other agencies of the United States Government acting alone, or in agreement with foreign governments, will be taken into account in future adjustments of this regulation. Moreover, the initial sales of the Southern Hemisphere clip during the middle of the summer of 1951 may offer a reasonable basis for a revision of the ceiling prices established by this regulation.

In the interim period, this regulation, although applicable only to sales within

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PORTLAND 4, OREGON

the United States of America, should prove effective in checking any further tendency toward spiraling prices in foreign markets where Americans have been among the strongest buyers, especially during the period between June 1950 and 1951. This level of ceiling prices should enable American requirements to be imported on an orderly basis, without the unnecessary bidding up of prices by competitive pressure among American buyers at foreign auctions.

Although the principal grades and lengths of wool and similar fibers have been given definitive ceilings, the countless variety of different styles, types, and qualities, prohibits the listing of each possible variation. Provision has been made, however, for wools or other fibers not listed on the schedule by requiring a seller of such wools and fibers to apply, to the nearest grade and length listed in this regulation the differences in quoted cost to him between the listed and unlisted wool or other fiber. This method will establish ceiling prices for unlisted grades in line with the grades listed in this regulation, and at the same time will take account of current inter-grade differentials.

The price differentials between grades and lengths of wool listed in this regulation reflect the situation as it has developed during the past few months. During periods of scarcity the spread between the finer and coarser grades has a tendency to contract. In recent months this tendency has also been heightened by the large volume of purchases of mi-

litary fabrics, many of which contain grades of wool lower than those found in the majority of civilian fabrics. Consequently, the intergrade differentials established by the listed prices in this regulation are narrower than those existing during the past two years when supplies were more closely correlated with demand and when military requirements were at a minimum. Such narrowing of differentials is necessary, however, in order to avoid the cessation

or slowing down of imports of such coarse wools, forcing fabrics and apparel manufacturers to discontinue their lower priced items.

The recent price history of fibers, other than wool, listed in the regulation is closely parallel to that of wool. Consequently, the same considerations involved in establishing the levels of prices and intergrade differentials for wool are applicable to such other fibers.

The price schedules for tops and noils are based upon the level established for wool. An analysis of historical price relationships indicates that the levels which have been fixed for tops and noils are in line with prices established for wool. An analysis of the cost of converting wool into top substantiates the conclusion that the top prices provide a fair margin over costs. Although during a time of short supply there is always present the danger of up-grading a product whose ceiling price is fixed, it is believed that this regulation avoids much of that danger by providing that top containing blends of wool must be priced by a weighted average of the ceiling prices of the components.

Discounts for inferior qualities of wool, mohair, alpaca, tops, and noils have been provided. Allowances for scouring, carbonizing, and certain other processing charges have also been incorporated in the regulation. These discounts and premiums reflect the normal valuation of such off-and premium grades in line with their quality or with the cost of the additional processing.

In formulating this regulation the Director of Price Stabilization has consulted with representatives of the industry to the extent practicable under the circumstances and has given consideration to their recommendations.

He has also given due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950; to prices prevailing during the period from May 24, 1950, to June 24, 1950, inclusive; and to relevant factors of general applicability.

In the judgment of the Director, based upon an analysis of the presently available data, the provision of this regulation and the ceiling prices established are generally fair and equitable and will effectuate the purpose of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

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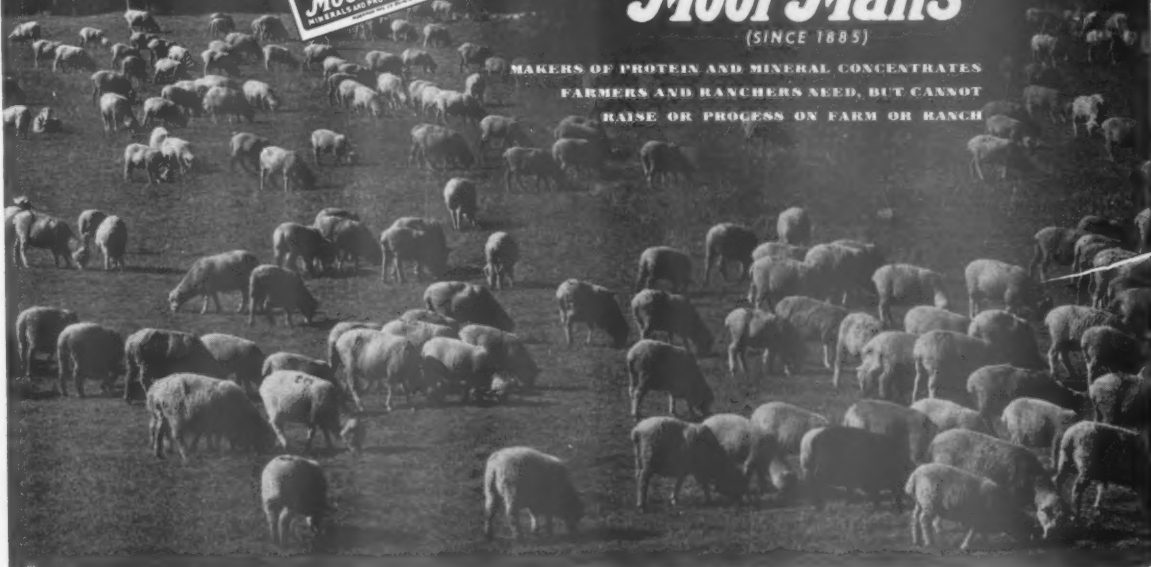
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